REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,503.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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One Month „	„ 6

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Second do	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1873, at 4 P.M.

	March 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Tuticorin	16
„ Rutnagherry	9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingorla	9	„ Galle	18
„ Carwar	10	„ Negapatam	21
„ Mangalore	11	„ Madras	23
„ Cannanore	12	„ Coconada	25
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Badagherry	12	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Calicut	13	„ Gopaulpore	27
„ Beypore	13	„ False Point	28
„ Cochin	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	30
„ Alleppy	14		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th February 1873, at noon.

	Feb. 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSREH	19
„ Kurrachee ...... March	4	Arrive Fao	19
„ Guadur	5	„ Kowet	19
„ Muscat	7	„ Bushire	21
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Linga	26
„ Linga	11	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Bahrein	11	„ Muscat	30
„ Bushire	13	„ Guadur ......April	1
„ Fao	15	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	16	„ BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched about 4th March, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL..........................Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL 28th FEBRUARY.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, classed 90 A 1 at Lloyd's, and built specially for the East India Trade, has very superior accommodation for EIGHT PASSENGERS. The Cabins are planned so that they can be occupied by TWO FAMILIES, for whom special terms can be arranged.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
„ Suez	£ 30
„ Malta	£ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.
ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 „	600 „	on 17th „
AUSTRALIA	3,648 „	600 „	on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 „	500 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.
Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.
Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.
Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.
Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. KING, SEYMOUR & Co.
Liverpool. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
Calcutta. KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 3rd March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 (tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.,) Capt. William Soames, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY AND GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—By order of the Trustees, the following jewellery :—Ear-rings, necklace, pearls, riffools, diamond booty, rings of diamonds, emerald pearls and peeroza, gold bangles, gold sakla, lockets, goongries, haddies, coral beads, snuff-boxes, silver rosewater bottles, toys of different patterns, silver cup and saucers, plates, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st March, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M., on the Green Facing the Bombay Club.

The Jubbulpore School of Industry Tents as follows :—

1	Single Pole	16 by 14 feet.
1	Bechoba	10 by 10 feet.
1	Rowtie	10 by 1 feet.
1	Do. old	10 by 10 feet.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, rich Cut-glassware, best Electro-plated Porcelain and Silverwares, a first-rate full toned sympathetic solid Mahogany grand square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a solid mahogany slate bed miniature Billiard Table, a handsome English-built light Barouche by Holman and Co., of Longacre, London, a young chesnut Horse, Books, Garden Plants, &c., &c., at No. 2, Mazagon Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from William Bond, Esq., who is about to leave for England, to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed Bungalow, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, the whole of his handsome household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, &c., the same comprising rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, best Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Toast-rack, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, Ice Pitcher, Egg Frame, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, solid Silver Spoons and Forks, Mappins Table Cutlery, and handsomely carved well-seasoned Blackwood Furniture, viz., drawing room, dining-room, sofa, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, arm, without arm, folding, and easy chairs, sideboard, What'not, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Writing Desk, Hat stand, handsomely carved four-post Bedstead, Almyra, Clothes Press, American bed-room Chairs, Mahogany Toilet Glasses on marble stand, Towel Horses, a first-class sympathetic solid mahogany grand square Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., piano stool, music stand, a solid mahogany slate bed miniature Billiard table complete, Brussels Carpet, engravings in maple and gilt frames, Figures, Flower Vases, hanging and table Argand Lamps, elegant 8-day Clock with Glass dome stand, strikes hours and half hours, Sewing Machine by Thomas, double camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Wardrobes, Baba Cot, Bath, Dispense and Cookroom Furniture, Utensils, valuable Reading Books, Garden Pots with Plants, Tools, &c.

At 2 P. M. precisely.

A very light strong English-built double-seated Barouche with pole, shaft, moveable shutters, &c., complete, by Holman & Co., Longacre, London.

A young Chesnut Horse and Harness.

A double-seated Baba Gharry, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1873.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.
Cordova Exhibition, 1872.
Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.'"

'CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside), London.
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AGENTS for T. D. FINDLAY & Co, of GLASGOW, are requested to communicate immediately with Captain MATTEO CATTICICH, of the Austrian Barque OTAC MIHO, at No. 6, Apollo Street.

WANTED CONSIGNEES for 763 Tons COALS, per Ship ORNEN, Captain Isdahl, from NEWCASTLE. The Ship is entered at the Custom House and is READY to DISCHARGE TO-DAY.—Apply to

ALSEN, RIEBE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1873.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.—Smooth-haired Brown DOG, with ears and tail cut, disappeared since THURSDAY last from Marine Lines, wears a Leather Collar with Brass Plate, on which is engraved "BOBBY, 19th Regt. N. I." Whoever will bring the same to MAJOR DAVIDSON, 19th Regt. N. I., Marine Lines, will be REWARDED.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of SHARE HOLDERS in LAND COMPANIES, LANDING CONTRACTORS, and MUCCADUMS, will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., to CONSIDER certain CLAUSES of the PORT TRUST BILL as affecting private properties and rights on the foreshore of the Harbour, and to resolve on such course of action as may promise best to secure perfect liberty to private enterprise and trade.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Frere Land & Pier Co. (Limited).

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS'
LIQUID PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anœmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSE RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, ELIXIR AND WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in therapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE MONTH ENDING 22nd Feb. 1873.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	Up to 25th Jan.	Present Month.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. on 1st Jan. '73	......	......	......	2,36,945 11 8
Rates	16,55,214	27,097 7 7	59,984 3 9	87,081 11 4
Duties—Town	5,02,000	37,756 5 3	42,132 0 4	79,888 5 7
Do. Tobacco.	1,40,400	10,400 0 0	9,400 0 0	19,800 0 0
Do. Liq. Lic.	1,46,500	12,860 8 6	12,702 8 0	25,563 0 0
Conveyances Lic.	10,700	86 10 0	......	86 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,21,263	23,404 0 0	21,973 10 0	48,377 10 0
Market Fees	2,11,900	13,074 10 9	10,403 1 9	23,477 12 6
Halalcore Cess.	2,03,923	3,941 10 8	2,450 7 1	6,392 1 9
Misc.—Fines	13,000	1,353 15 1	1,396 11 9	2,751 11 7
Do. Receipts	22,812	491 8 3	1,462 14 6	1,954 6 9
Do. Savings	2,000	210 2 0	246 2 7	456 4 7
Do. Fees	58,485	3,084 12 8	3,677 7 7	6,762 4 3
Victoria Gardens	8,500	......	......	......
Debt	......	......	200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0
Workshops	......	969 13 6	5,646 9 0	6,616 6 0
Advances	37,000	5,610 7 7	5,183 0 11	10,793 8 6
Deposits	......	1,625 9 11	7,055 1 4	8,680 11 3
Last Yr's Assets.	......	5,588 11 8	579 4 6	6,168 0 2
Total Rs..	32,33,457	257,556 5 2	387,293 3 1	644,849 8 3
			Total Rs......	851,795 3 11

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate	Up to 25th Jan.	Present Month.	Total.
Superintendence	1,12,332	7,390 14 0	7,456 0 7	14,846 14 7
Assessment	56,652	4,049 11 10	4,286 0 7	8,326 12 5
Collection Dept.	84,272	3,895 1 7	4,306 11 11	8,201 13 6
Police Account..	3,60,414	27,975 6 11	29,566 1 5	57,541 8 4
Health Dept....	10,20,714	59,395 13 0	62,349 7 11	121,745 4 11
Public Works—				
Establishment	79,474	4,973 8 5	5,134 3 2	10,107 11 7
Lighting	2,47,908	250 0 0	20,478 6 3	20,828 6 3
Watering	74,064	6,229 0 0	7,304 7 3	13,523 7 3
Repairs, Roads	3,02,700	1,907 9 3	26,446 0 8	28,353 9 11
Do. Buildings	9,910	......	......	......
Improvt. Str.	30,000	193 14 8	1,083 12 3	1,277 10 11
Water Works.	44,176	2,654 13 9	19,113 6 0	21,768 3 9
Drainage	71,545	847 0 0	3,420 2 3	4,267 2 3
Vic. Gardens..	10,470	......	......	......
Prim. Education	10,000	......	818 0 0	818 0 0
Miscellaneous...	29,361	3,591 12 0	4,045 8 11	7,637 4 11
Debt	7,44,965	100345 0 0	43,673 2 4	144,018 2 4
Workshops	......	2,788 2 2	3,734 15 11	6,523 2 1
Advances	......	14,313 10 6	15,977 9 8	30,291 4 2
Deposits	......	18,435 0 0	15,310 10 8	33,745 10 8
Last Year's Liabilities	......	24,985 1 2	20,905 4 10	45,890 6 0
Total Rs...	32,88,958	284312 7 3	295,410 0 7	579,722 7 10
Balance on 22nd February 1873				272,072 12 1
			Total Rs.	851,795 3 11

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller.
W. G. PEDDER, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £293
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £220
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £365
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £500
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £866
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0
Overland do.		27 0
Warm do.		35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to	45 0
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to	17 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to	23 0
Pyjamas .... ½ doz.		16 8
Oxford Shirts „		36 0
White do. „		22 8
Best Printed „		22 8
Best Flannel „		49 0
Silk and Wool „		52 0
Under Vests „	14 0 to	31 0
Do. Pants „	26 0 to	31 0
Towels „		4 12
Pillow Cases .... Each		1 8
Sheets .... Per pair		9 8
Cardigan Jackets		9 8
Bathing Drawer		2 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rail Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks		12 8 to 28 0
Best Solid Leather		52 0
Extra Size do.		75 0
Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to	24 0
Cash Bags		6 12
Courier Bags		6 8
Money Belts		3 8
Sovereign Boxes		4 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12
Sponge Bags		2 0
Sponges (large)		3 8
Hat Brushes		1 0
Air Pillows		6 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0
Rug Straps		2 0
Lock Straps		5 0
Waterproof Coats		15 0
Travelling Caps		2 8

	Rs. a.
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Paper Collars .... Doz.	1 0
Linen do. „	6 0
Cotton Socks „	9 8
Warm Merino „	15 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 0
Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0 to 13 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0 to 30 0
Blankets .... Each	11 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.
FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

NOTICES.

!!!IMPORTANT!!!

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE EXTREME PRESS OF
BUSINESS,
THE
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION
WILL BE
OPEN
ON
MONDAY,
February 24th.
TUESDAY,
February 25th.
WEDNESDAY,
February 26th.
AFTER THIS DATE
THE
ESTABLISHMENT
WILL BE
CLOSED
FOR THE
SEASON.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL,
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND COMPANY.

LONDON PRICES.

WM. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.,
(AUTHOR OF CATTLE FOOD ADULTERATIONS, ETC.)
ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST
Soils, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods, and every description of Chemical and Microscopical Analyses conducted.
LABORATORY, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED, CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES IF ENGAGED FOR A LONG PERIOD.

TERMS MODERATE.

HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,
For Private Correspondence.

The following have been selected, after many years' experience, as most suitable for Indian use, being unaffected by extreme humidity or drought.

For Overland or Inland Post.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"MEDIUM" (8 by 5 inches) Waterlined; Amber, Blue, or Cream; packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 oblong Envelopes	2 8	2 14
Do. do. with box of 100 square Envelopes.	2 10	3 0
POST (7 by 4 inches) do. do., same colour, with box of 100 square Envelopes	2 8	2 14
MEDIUM : Cream with Broad, Middle, or Narrow Mourning Border, and Envelopes	3 12	4 4
Do. Violet, with Extra Broad border	4 4	4 12

Thick for Local Correspondence.

"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches) packet of 5 quires, with box of 100 *square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4 inches) do. do. do.	3 4	3 12
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches) do. do. do.	2 10	2 14

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair. GLYCERINE and WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

RIMMEL'S far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the Teeth. PHOTOCHROME, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

WANTED.

WANTED, a HEAD CLERK, for Executive Engineer's Office, Khanpoor Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to the Undersigned.

J. P. VANSITTART, C.E., Executive Engineer,
Khanpoor Division I. V. S. Ry., Khanpoor, Bhawulpore State.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK at Hog Island is available for DOCKING VESSELS. Application should be made to LIEUTENANT BREBNER, I.N., at the Lift, or the Marine Office, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—MEMBERS are informed that the CLUB has REMOVED to the ROOMS over Messrs. WALLACE & Co.'s Offices, Fort.

24th February 1873.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE LUNGRANA has been WITHDRAWN from THIS DAY.

ROSSELET & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the WILL annexed, to the ESTATE of JAMES HENDERSON, Esquire, late of Littlewood Park, in the Parish of Tullynessle, and County of Aberdeen, in Scotland, who died on or about the 14th day of May 1870, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS of the said JAMES HENDERSON are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. RIMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 18th March 1873, next, and that the Administrator will, after that date, proceed to distribute the Estate of the said James Henderson without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 18th day of February 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned will be DISSOLVED on the 28th INSTANT by mutual consent.

All Claims against, and monies due, up to the 31st May 1872, will be paid and received by Mrs. Ginger; and from the 1st June 1872 to the day of dissolution by Mr. C. Stephens.

A. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS.
W. STEPHENS.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above NOTICE of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP, the Undersigned begs to inform the Public in general that the BUSINESS at T. Ginger's Veterinary, Livery, and Commission Stables will be CONDUCTED from the 1st March next by Mr. G. F. LAMB, Veterinary Surgeon, at present assisting GINGER, STEPHENS, & SONS.

A. GINGER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO TANNERS, CURRIERS AND DEALERS IN HIDES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE Undersigned will be happy to act as AGENTS in this Station, or CONTRACT to SUPPLY *any quantity* and *quality* of TANNED SKINS and LEATHER, RAW SALTED COW and BUFFALO HIDES, GOAT and SHEEP SKINS, HORNS, TALLOW, BUBBOOL BARK, and OTHER PRODUCE, &c., at the *actual Market Prices*. 2½ per cent. Commission charged on small Consignments.

The ruling "Market Price" forwarded on application.

J. PURCELL & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS AND DEALERS, CAWNPORE.

JUST RECEIVED.

CARTES DE VISIT of the late Ex-EMPEROR of the French.

Do. do. from Sketch taken at the Lying-in-State, 15th January 1873. By Eaton Walker, Esq. Price Rs. 1-4.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

SECOND EDITION OF THE
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY 1873.

With alterations in G. I. P. Railway Tables which come into operation to-day.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1873.
GRAND REVIVAL
OF THE
TICKET OF LEAVE.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
TUESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY.
C. DERMER'S EXHIBITION!
THE MOST PLEASING, AMUSING, NOVEL AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT YET OFFERED TO A BOMBAY PUBLIC.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0	Gallery	Rs. 1 0
Stalls	2 0	Pit	0 8

Plan of Dress Circle may be seen and Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE HANDBILLS !!!

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.,
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY,
TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. have the honour to announce that they have REMOVED their STOCK from MEADOW STREET to the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, where they will remain and carry on Business till the Exhibition is over.

All Jewellery, &c., purchased there may be taken DELIVERY of AT ONCE.

Mofussil Letters and Orders will RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Illustrated Catalogues post free on application.

HAMILTON & CO.,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

DINSHAWJEE PESTONJEE, Successor to late JEHANGEERJEE EDULJEE, Watch Maker, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public, and begs to inform them that he has kept the old Watch-making Establishment, under the Name and Style of late Jehangeerjee Eduljee, the late partner of Jamshedjee Muncherjee, Watch Maker of Meadow Street, where all varieties of Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical Boxes, &c., &c., are cleaned and repaired at moderate charges, and are guaranteed for one year. Testimonials to be seen at the Shop, No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Bombay, 8th February 1873.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
CHRONOGRAPHS,
WELL ADAPTED
FOR
TRAINERS OF HORSES.
Rs. 30.

LONDON
MEDICAL
HALL.

The DISPENSING CHARGES of this Establishment are 30 per Cent. lower than those of any other European House in India.

ACCURACY !
ECONOMY !
DISPATCH !

ROSS AND COMPANY,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. DeCRUZ, CORREYA AND Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

HORSES TRAINED, BOTH FOR SADDLE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, BY JOHN CARR.
CARRIAGES repaired, painted, and varnished.
PIANOS tuned and repaired.
FURNITURE repaired and polished.
Also information can be had regarding the purchase or disposal of Carriages, Horses, Furniture, &c., &c.
All Orders promptly attended to, 200, Grant Road, near [illegible] Hotel.

RCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Monday Afternoon.

Market dull for Press and Spinning Shares. 4 per cent. Government Paper active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	227½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	106
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
......	£20	109 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,460
2,600	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
450	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,160
600	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,525
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	925
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,0 0
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,065
990	1,000	all	40 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	100p.s.	Oriental	2,850
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	2,050
60	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,850	225 p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	500	all	10p.ct	Albert King Co.	550
150	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	235
250	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,925
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,100
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	7,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	830
300	1,000	all	200 ps.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	228 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,250
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	[illegible]
200	400	350	42½ ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	617½
120	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
235	2,500	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
50,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	465
2,000	250	all	10 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Bank ...	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¾
China...	60 Do. do. ...	223

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¾ to 110⅞
Four & half per cent	104 to 104 3/16
Four per cent	102⅛ to 102⅜
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103⅞
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 22nd Feb., compared with the statement issued on 15th Feb.:—

Liabilities.	15th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	231,81,278	252,76,770
Do, do. do. at Branches.	25,09,713	24,08,392
Other Deposits	178,44,196	167,95,797
Post Bills	32,897	32,799
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,85,277	5,26,744
Rs.	511,88,361	521,15,502
Assets.		
Government Securities	67,04,678	67,03,525
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,79,112	19,14,171
Loans, on Security of do. do.	10,12,040	11,12,018
Current Accounts overdrawn	417	757
Bills Discounted	119,91,294	121,88,889
Stamps	5,646	5,569
Head Stock ... Rs. 4,94,680 Amount applied in reduction „ 75,000	4,19,680	4,19,680
Bullion	4,44,534	6,49,162
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,63,175	4,16,237
Cash and Currency Notes	282,68,385	287,05,424
Rs.	511,88,361	521,15,502

CALCUTTA.—20th February.

The following transactions were reported:—

—In Government Securities:—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102-2 to 102-4, and small sums at Rs. 102-8.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-14 and 104-0.

—In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, a good number, at Rs. 1,400.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been quiet, and prices remain in favour of buyers. The dealers, discouraged by the absence of the up-country demand, show but very little disposition to buy at current values, in consequence of which only a small business is doing. The following sales are reported to have been made by Europeans firms yesterday:—

250 pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 in.	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 8 0
500 „ „ „	40 „	39 „	7 „	„ 4 12 6
1,000 „ „ „	40 „	39 „	8½ „	„ 5 10 0
300 „ White Jacconets	40 „	20 „		„ 2 11 6
300 „ „ „	40 „	20 „		„ 2 14 0
300 „ „ „	40 „	20 „		„ 3 1 0
200 „ „ „	40 „	20 „		„ 3 4 0
300 „ „ „	40 „	20 „		„ 3 7 0

COTTON.

The market closed quiet, with a much less demand. Our closing quotations are as follows:—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 226 to Rs. 228
„ Akote	at „ 231 to „ 232
„ Broach M. G. „	at „ 254 to „ 255
„ Bingunghaut	at „ 259 to „ 260
„ Dhollerah (May delivery)	at „ 220 to „ 222

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been affected by European firms yesterday:—

50 candies New Akote	(Ready) F.P.B.	at Rs. 240
25 „ „ „	(„)	at „ 238
25 „ „ „	(„)	at „ 236
25 „ „ Agra	(„)	at „ 145 to 147
10 „ „ Bhownuggur	(„)	at „ 230
50 „ „ Julgaum	(„)	at „ 222
100 „ „ Cutch.	(„) F.P.B.	at „ 230 to 230½
25 „ „ Khandeish	(„)	at „ 218
50 „ „ „	(„)	at „ 218
00 „ „ „	(„)	at „ 215 to 217
150 „ „ Oomrawuttee	(„)	at „ 226½ to 228
50 „ „ „	(„)	at „ 227
100 „ Old Dholleia	(„) W. S.	at „ 185 to 187

METALS.

500 cwt. Yellow Metal Braziers ...... Rs. 44-2 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24th February.

London.. Cotton / Cases / Seeds ...... No ships.

Liverpool Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.

Wooden Ships „ ...... £2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.

Myrabolns & Coir bdls £2 2s. 6d. nominal.

Seeds ...... £2 7s. 6d. nominal.

Havre ... Cotton / Coffee ...... £2 17s. 6d.

Overland Steamers—

Venice ...... £3 5s.

Trieste ...... £3 7s. 6d.

Liverpool ...... £3 5s. 0d.

Havre ...... £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d. } Jan. & Feb. ship't.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ...... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.

China .. Steamer Cotton ...... Rs. 7 per bale.

„ Opium ...... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.

Sailing Ships ...... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.

Calcutta ..Salt ...... Rs. 4 per ton.

Calcutta to Bombay ...... Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius ...... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	India (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Feb. 7.
24	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Honore, Feb. 21.
	Hannah Law	Dawson	Liverpool, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Orissa (s)	Fentiman	Aden and Suez.
	Pehlwan (s)	Correya	Chiplun.
	Rustom (s)	Pead	Cutch.
	Erl King (s)	McIntyre	Liverpool.
	M. A. Cader Bux	Pillay	Colsagurpatam, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Carwar.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 21 Edward Percy ...... Stewart ...... Point de Galle, Jan. 25

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20 Coromandel (s) ...... Calcutta.

J. C. Stevenson (s) ...... Calcutta.

Merchantmen ...... Calcutta.

21 Mirzapore (s) ...... Calcutta.

Bagdad (s) ...... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24th February.

From Liverpool.

European (s), 2 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Ariel (s), 15 hogshead s and 14 cases claret, 9 cases burgundy, 10 casks hock, 24 cases brandy, The E. L. S. and F. Agency.

From London.

West Australian (s), 50 drums oil, Abdoolally Adumbhoy; 200 pieces pig-iron, Heptoola Allibhoy.

Virago, 97 cases acid, S. J. DeSouza; 33 cases champagne, The E. L. S. and F. Agency; 49 bales paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 52 cases sherry, 15 cases hock, Richard Martin.

Colombo, 25 cases quicksilver, Tejpal Cama.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24th February.

For Liverpool.

North Gream, 52 bales cotton, D. Lucklajee; 10 bales hides, M. C. B. C. Rowter and Co.

Lady Allan, 225 bales cotton, D. Mathooradass; 107 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee and Co.; 122 bales cotton, M. Mowjee; 10 bales cotton, B. Bhowanbhoy.

Phrenologist, 6 bales cotton, R. Steuart and Co.; 40 bales cotton, J. D. Vuria; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Redewater (s), 200 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co.; 50 cwts nux vomica, and 50 cwts myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala; 54 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 25 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Colombo (s), 75 cwts coir yarn, M. Ghella; 50 bales wool, N. Mooljee; 150 bales cotton, H. B. Touch and Co.; 888 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Hindostan (s), 125 bales wool, N. Khuttow; 60 bales wool, B. Canjee.

Whitburn (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Dwarkadass; 14 bales wool, R. Aliruza; 2 bales wool, H. Khildass; 1 bale cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; 12 bales cotton, G. Lockhart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, V. Poonsee & Co.; 3 bales cotton, K. Jewraz; 25 bales wool, M. Waljee; 31 bales wool, H. Khildass; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, B. Jaitha; 130 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co.; 25 bales wool, C. Narrondass; 67 bales cotton, C. Mahdowdass; 250 bales cwts galls, V. Ebram; 13 bales skins, J. Ladoo; 13 bales skins, R. Hajee; 150 cwts coir yarn, N. Jaychund; 94 bales wool, M. Jaitha; 109 bales cotton, J. Campbell & Co.; 600 bales cotton, V. Brothers; 11 bales cotton, N. Purmanundass; 7 bales cotton, R. Brothers; 333 bags wheat, F. Scott & Co; 125 bales cotton, J. D. Vuria; 50 bales wool, M. Jetha.

North Tyne (s), 100 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co.; 156 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co.

European (s), 32 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.; 10 bales hides, S. Futtabhoy; 50 bales cotton, H. Closson & Co.; 1,500 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 360 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.; 80 bales wool, D. Ruttonsey.

Ariel (s), 25 bales cotton, N. Soorchund; 78 bales cotton, P. Jeverchund; 100 bales cotton, R. Vurjeevundass; 400 bales cotton, King and Co.; 125 bales wool, L. Khimjee; 51 bales wool, H. Vussonjee; 269 bales cotton, C. Mitchell & Co.

Virago (s), 35 bales wool, W. Nicol & Co.; 300 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 250 cwts galls, G. Hurjeevun.

Stirling (s), 250 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 cwts coir yarn, M. Mooljee.

For London.

Orissa (s), 1 case shawls, R. L. Southern and Co.

Hindostan (s), 451 bags coffee, 1 box cardamoms, and 29 cases ginger, A. Tait and Co.

For Trieste.

Athelstane (s), 110 bales cotton and 164 bags coffee, Austrian Trading Co.; 10 bales hides, Bell Brandenburg and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Young and Co.

India (s), 58 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

Lady Clare (s), 500 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 800 packages myrabollams, A. Riebe and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Young and Co.

For Naples.

India (s), 6 bales skins, G. Sigg and Co.

For Venice.

Athelstane (s), 300 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.; 40 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

Orissa (s), 2 cases indigo, A. C. Gumpert.

For Havre.

Ceylon, 600 bundles coir yarn, T. Dassannell.

For Genoa.

India (s), 2 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

For Marseilles.

India (s), 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 52 bags gingelly seed, and 178 bags ground nuts, A. Riebe and Co.

For Hongkong.

Deccan (s), 8 cwts. genda horns, J. Peerbhoy; 13 chests opium, H. Nursingdass; 29 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 15 chests opium, D. G. Hoosein & Co; 17 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 50 chests opium, J. Dulsookroy; 38½ chests opium, C. Ebram; 15 chests opium, C. Dulsookram; 13 chests opium, E. Framjee & Co.; 195 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co. 80 bales cotton, T. Scott & Co.; 36 bales cotton, T. Dawood; 16 chests opium, H. E. Ellias; 17 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 13 chests opium, R. Hubibbhoy; 5 chests opium, G. Chajeeram; 18 chests opium, T. Gunsundass; 5½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 23 chests opium, G. Hoonjlall; 37 chests opium, T. Setaram; 18 chests opium, E. Noordin & Co; 34 chests opium, N. Jooravurmull.

For Shanghai.

Deccan (s), 20 chests opium, B. & A. Hormusjee; 29 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 5 chests opium, N. Nowrungroy; 27 chests opium, D. Ramsook; 22 chests opium, D. Choonilall; 8 chests opium, N. Purmanund; 18 chests opium, A. B. Mody & Co.; 13 chests opium, D. Ramsook; 15 chests opium, E. Noordin & Co.; 16 chests opium, T. Gunshamdas.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—24th February, 8 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Suez, 24th February, 1-10 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 23rd February, 3-25 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 10 minutes.

Via Suez, 24th February, 1-50 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 24th February, 4-50 p.m. Time in transit, 3 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 23rd to 8 p.m. of the 24th February is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 35	0 4
„ Kurrachee	0 46	0 10
„ Madras	0 24	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 24th February, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 22nd February, 5-50 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—February 21.

Thorburn, Captain, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Cawnpore.

February 22.

Lamb, Offg. Inspt. Vety Surgeon, on duty, from Mhyjee.

February 23.

Marriott, Captain, Bengal Commissariat, on leave, from Agra.

Holdsworth, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Peiu.

February 24.

Harris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Camp of Exercise.

Wolferston, Captain, 26th Cameronians, on leave, to Morar.

DEPARTURES.—February 22.

Appleton, Vety Surgeon, 10th Hussars, on duty, to Muttra.

February 24.

Wellman, 85th Bengal King Light Infantry, on leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Lawrencepore, 15th February 1873.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Native Infantry.—*Capt W M Molyneux, 1st Wing Sub 30th N I, to be 2nd Wing Sub, vice Banon. Dated 16th Jan 1873.

30th Native Infantry.—Lt N C Martelli, 2nd Wing Sub, to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Molyneux, Dated 16th Jan 1873.

*Lt A T Banon, 2nd Wing Sub 1st N I, to be 2nd Wing Sub, vice Martelli. Dated 16th Jan 1873.

(* Cancels the appointment of these officers published at p. 38 of G O dated 21st January 1873.)

Kussowlee Depot.—Capt H P Pearson, 2nd Bat 12th Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Beamish. Dated 3rd Feb 1873.

With reference to G O C C dated the 10th April 1872, p 181, Lt M E H O Welch, 1st Bat 11th Foot, now at Bangalore, is attached for duty to the 89th Foot, pending further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Feb. 22.)

Mr. W. B. Joyce, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, Saharunpore, privilege leave for two months.

Mr. C. A. Daniel, Mag and Collr, Bareilly, ten months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 24th Feb.

Eight months' furlough to Europe has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Mr R G Currie, Settlement Officer of Shahajehanpore, with effect from the 29th April.

The Rev J. Williamson, M.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, to be Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Allahabad.

Mr. A J Lawrence, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Etawah, with effect from the 3rd Feb 1873.

The Rev A Ramsay, M A, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be Chaplain of Agra, with effect from the 8th January.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr W J Greenwood, Extra Asst Commsr, from Lullutpore to Jaloun, as a temporary arrangement.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, February 20.)

Lt J A L Montgomery, Asst Commsr, Peshawar, is appointed Asst Settlement Officer, and is posted to the Peshawur Settlement.

Mr F C Channing, Asst Commsr, is appointed an Asst Settlement Officer, and to hold charge of the Gurgaon Settlement.

Dr J Ferguson, in Civil Medical charge of Gurdaspore, is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of Loodianah.

Mr R G Melvill, Offg Depy Commsr, Sirsa, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th March 1873.

Capt A F P Harcourt, Offg Depy Commsr, Karnel, to officiate as Depy Commsr, Sirsa, during the absence on leave of Mr Melvill.

Capt R T M Lang, Asst Commsr, Rohtak, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commsr, Loodianah, vice Capt G G Young.

This cancels G O No 548, dated 12th Feb 1873.

Mr Lepel Griffin, Offg Secy to Govt. Punjab, is granted two years' furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave on full pay, from the 20th Feb 1873, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lt-Col T W Mercer, Offg Commsr, Jullundhur Division, has obtained the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe, with effect from the 1st April 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Capt A S Roberts, Asst Commsr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Mooltan District.

Mr H C T Robinson, Asst Commsr, from the Mooltan to the Derah Ghazi Khan District.

Mr H Priestley, Asst Commsr, from the Delhi to the Bannoo District.

Mr T. Homan, Extra Asst Commsr, from the Bannoo to the Derah Ismail Khan District.

Mr J Goldney, Extra Asst Commsr, from the Derah Ismail Khan to the Peshawur District.

Mr. G W Rivaz, Asst Commsr, Mooltan, has obtained six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, commencing from the 28th March 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Capt J S Tait to be Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police for that portion of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway which runs through the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 31st Oct 1872.

Mr W H Mercer, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Punjab, to officiate as Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police on that portion of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway which runs through the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 31st Oct 1872, the date of the departure of Captain J S Tait on leave.

Consequent on the promotion of Mr E O H Tronson, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to the 1st class, Mr F Kelly ceased to officiate as an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, 1st clas, from the 9th Dec 1872.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 9th Dec 1872:—

Mr E O H Tronson to officiate as an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, 1st class, vice Mr S C Holbrow.

Mr F Kelly to officiate as an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, 1st class, vice Mr R S Bruere.

M H W Jackson to officiate as an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, 1st class, vice M E Tronson, with effect from the 3rd Jan.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 3	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Feb. 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Mar. 11	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	„ 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	„ 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	„ 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 p.m. during the fair season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 p.m., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 2 p.m. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 p.m. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

At 7 P.M.			At 7 P.M.	
Monday	Mar. 3	Monday	Apr. 28
„	„ 10	„	May 5
„	„ 17	„	„ 12
„	„ 24	„	„ 19
„	„ 31	„	„ 26
„	Apr. 7		At 5½ P.M.
„	„ 14	Friday	May 30
„	„ 21	„	June 6
		„	„ 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.	
Tuesday	Mar. 11	Monday	May 5
„	„ 25	„	„ 19
„	Apr. 8	„	June 2
„	„ 22	„	„ 16
		„	„ 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.	
Saturday	Mar. 8	Saturday	May 18
„	Apr. 5	„	June 23
„	May 3		

Registered letters will be received until 1 p.m. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Mar. 7	Friday	Apr. 18
„	„ 21	„	May 2
„	Apr. 4	„	„ 16
		Wednesday	„ 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Mar. 14	Friday	Apr. 25
„	„ 28	„	May 9
„	Apr. 11	„	„ 23

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 a.m. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873:—

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.	
Monday	Mar. 17	Monday	Mar. 24
„	Apr. 14	„	Apr. 21
„	May 12	„	May 19
„	June 6	„	June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England:—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
March 17.	March 25.	March 28.	April 9.
April 14.	April 22.	April 25.	May 7.
May 12.	May 20.	May 23.	June 4.

Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
March 13.	March 24.	March 27.	April 4.
April 12.	April 21.	April 21.	May 2.
May 10.	May 19.	May 22.	May 30.
June 7.	June 16.	June 19.	June 27.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and these from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	1 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. [illegible] Country, and Madras [illegible] deney; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	5-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 noon.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. [illegible] Railway [illegible] Sind [illegible] Kutch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for [illegible] Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, [illegible] Rutnagherry	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy [illegible] will be received, except on Sun[illegible]

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	ditto	„	24 0 0
Three Months	ditto	„	14 0 0
One Month	ditto	„	5 0 0
One Week	ditto	„	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

ONE RUPEE ADMISSION.

From this date the Price of Admission will be ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
20th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

For the accommodation of VISITORS, OMNIBUSES will RUN TO and FROM the FORT and MOMBADEVI.

FARES FROM FORT.

Inside ...... Annas 4.

Outside ...... „ 3.

FARES FROM MOMBADEVI.

Inside ...... „ 2.

Outside ...... „ 1 & 6 pies.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, the EXHIBITION will be OPEN to NATIVE LADIES from 10 to 1 to PURDA LADIES ONLY, and from 1 to 7 p.m. on the same privileges as on last Wednesday.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

From this date, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments:—

The Offices of the three Daily Papers.
The Byculla Press.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
Messrs. Kemp & Co., Fort, Byculla, and Malabar Hill.
Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla.
Messrs. J. & W. Watson, Church Gate Street.
Messrs. Soundy & Co., Fort.
Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., Girgaum and Fort.
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., Bellasis Road.
The Manager, Esplanade Hotel.
The Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.
The Manager, Adelphi Hotel.
The Manager, Byculla Hotel.

Single Season Tickets at	Rs. 10 each.
Double Season Tickets at	„ 15 „
Family Tickets of Three at	„ 20 „
Family Tickets of Four at	„ 25 „
Family Tickets of Six at	„ 30 „

SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE, but only AVAILABLE for the PERSON they are ISSUED to.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
10th February 1873.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We may add as a general notice to correspondents that there seems to be springing up a class of people who are in entire ignorance of what the duties of the Press are in regard to letters. It is a mistake to suppose that it is the duty of any newspaper to read, much less to notice, ill-spelt, ungrammatical letters, or anonymous letters, or letters offensively contradicting its own well grounded statements. If this sort of thing were to be encouraged, we might as well give up publishing a paper at all and open an Academy instead.

"Publicus" is informed that we are in no way bound to give reasons for declining to publish any letter which may be sent us and that when we take no notice of an anonymous letter, absurd in itself and a contempt of court besides, it is something more than presumption to demand of us why we have not published it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WEATHERHEAD—February 24th, at Girgaum, the wife of the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARINGTON—February 15th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. H. B. Harington, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Rai Bareily, of a daughter.

LEMESURIER—February 16th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain A. A. LeMesurier, H. M.'s 14th Regiment, of a daughter.

THACKWELL—February 16th, at Rawul Pindee, Matilda, the wife of R. Thackwell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASHE—CHAMBERS—February 19th, at St. Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, by the Rev H. Shea, SJ., Alexander Benjamin Ashe to Theresa Sophia, daughter of James Chambers, Esq.

FOX—McCULLAGH—February 18th, by the Rev. Father Shea, SJ., Alfred J. Fox, P. W. Department, to Annie Cecilia, eldest daughter of Mr. W. McCullagh, of Calcutta.

GORDON—SARGENT—February 14th, at St. Thomas's Church, Hissar, by the Rev. D. George, D.D., Minister of Hissar, Mr. James M. Gordon, Jr., to Evelyn, second daughter of J. J. Sargent, Esq., of Hissar.

SULLIVAN—WOODS—February 17th, at Nowgong, Bundlecund, by the Rev. Fr. J. Tassy, Mr. Richard Sullivan, Supervisor, P. W. D., to Anne Robertina, daughter of the late Conductor R. Woods, Madras Ordnance Department.

DEATHS.

FARMER—February 15th, at Cawnpore, Conductor T. S. Farmer, of the Tannery Depot, aged 40 years 6 months.

THACKWELL—February 17th, at Rawul Pindee, Matilda, the dearly beloved wife of R. Thackwell, Missionary.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1873.

Our London correspondent, in a letter received by the last mail, has very properly brought to notice the arbitrary powers which the judges of the land claim, in the matter of committing to jail and fining persons who are, in their opinion, guilty of contempt of court. As an essential principle of justice, it is right to hold the doctrine, that no one shall obstruct the law; and furthermore, that none shall intimidate a judge or jury, or try to influence them in giving their decision upon what they consider the true facts and law of a case under judicial investigation. But while this view is a good preamble to rules established for the prevention of an improper interference with the stream of justice, we ought to very carefully avoid stretching the precedent law of the realm too far, and thus making it oppressive in its action and repulsive to those who claim freedom under the constitution of our country. We would make a great distinction between the case of a man who used reproachful language to the judge on the Bench and the words of a man who canvassed outside the court the acts of a judge in connection with a trial. We would severely punish the plaintiff or defendant who in court insulted or excited the occupant of the seat of judgment, but we fail to see that a judge who is "a "man for all" should escape fair honest comment and censure for a mistake in judgment, an exhibition of temper, or an unfair leaning to one side. Why should judges be clothed with such terrible summary power as they are given, seeing that other high officers of the State are not so invested? It is made unlawful to canvass the acts of an ermined robed law giver, and yet it is allowed to be the privilege of the people to employ any language they like when, for the public interest, they condemn the official acts and life of the very Prime Minister, he who, distinguished and powerful in the Cabinet, actually makes and unmakes these very judges.

We may call in question the actions of our Sovereign and the policy and opinions of our Governor, and if we do so honestly and for the public weal and keep within certain bounds, no law can imprison us. But let us dare to speak of the "Court." Let us venture to review its decisions, to object to the mode or manner of a trial, and let us only tread on the tail of a judge's gown or pride, by saying he was prejudiced in his view, antagonistic to plaintiff or defendant, and we can be at once dragged before the angry presence of a judge who may be an ass, and upon his sole authority, and at the *fiat* of his will, we can be sent to the House of Correction to dance a measure on the treadmill, in time to the quick beatings of his insulted dignity. Yes, this is the precedent law of England which, contrary to Magna Charta, gives a judge the power to imprison a subject, without bringing that subject into the presence of his Peers, and asking their sanction for his being deprived of his liberty. It is a monstrous thing, in the nineteenth century, that one man should be able, be he right, or be he wrong, to suspend, by the word of his mouth, the law of nature, the law of God, and the law of our nation, and without indictment or a regularly laid information, summons another to his bar, and there, upon his own warrant, remand his fellow man to jail, and fine him in a heavy penalty. And this, too, without the power of appeal to any other tribunal. Jurists may tell us if they please that this is a wholsome power for the judges to possess; they may argue that the administration of law would fail unless this system be maintained; and they may boast that immemorial usage has now made this terrible power the very law of the land. But we turn with disgust from such a blot upon our judicial system.

We are led into thought upon this subject in consequence of what the last English mail informs us has been recently done in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the notorious claimant to the Tichborne title and estates. We are not going to enter upon his case. These observations are not declaratory of our opinion upon the merits of that issue which is now being tried, but we cannot refrain from thinking, that if thousands of pounds have been expended upon this trial, they will not have been paid away for nothing if this phase alone in this extraordinary investigation should cause Parliament to divest the judges of so unjust and arbitrary a power as they now possess. The Court of Queen's Bench assumed that the Claimant and his friends had libelled Chief Justice Cockburn with reference to the remarks they made upon his conduct of the trial. Very possibly they did, and if so, it would have been far better to have prosecuted them regularly and punished them according to statute law than that the judges should have proceeded against them for contempt of court. The effect has been to make martyrs of the Claimant and his honest supporters, and to create a great revulsion of feeling in his favour. This certainly is unfortunate for the other alleged heir who is in possession, and who, if the rightful lord, will be sadly injured by the sympathy thus awakened for "Castro, Orton, or Tichborne," whichever he proves himself.

Save for insolence to the judge, assaulting one adversary or counsel, violence to a jailor, preventing a witness from giving evidence in Court, and such similar overt acts, we think no judge should be empowered to award imprisonment, unless upon a regularly proven charge submitted to a jury. Supplemental Law English people do not like, and the character of so public an official as a judge ought not to require its exercise to protect his reputation, while its use should be impossible, for the purpose of satisfying angry feelings, caused by remarks that are aimed against his judicial acts and judgments. It has been well said that the judicial system of England provides tribunals and remedies for every wrong, and that every one accused of an offence can have the charge investigated by persons wholly unconnected with the subject matter of indictment. This is in a great measure true, but not absolutely so, as a legal distinction appears to exist in the case of judges, who can accuse, try, and punish an offender for what they term contempt. The word is very wide and far too indefinite to suit our ideas of equity, and we think that the person who alleges the contempt ought, as a general rule, to be prohibited from deciding his own allegation. We are quite aware that summary proceedings cannot be given up, and that in many cases one judge must decide cases where juries are not expedient. But where the legislature has arranged that an accused may be "acquitted or condemned "upon the suffrage of one person," it is more than important that such individual should not sit as an expounder of law in a matter in which he is personally interested. Judges as a rule are very nice and delicate upon these points, and even withdraw from the Bench where a case arises in which they have been personally concerned. Yet with a curious sophistry they never consider or allow that contempt of Court affects them individually. The most ruffled and angry judge burning with offended pride and dignity, nearly always sinks himself and allies the insult with the Court, which however he himself chiefly constitutes, and thus he satisfies his conscience that he is not giving judgment in his own case. This is simply bosh. There must be a limitation to the power of judges in the matter of imprisonment for contempt, and we cannot do better in drawing these remarks to a conclusion than quote the words of the great Charter—"No freeman shall be taken or "imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his "equals."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

In publishing the report of the Provost Marshal at the Camp of Exercise this year, which appears in another column, it is a subject of congratulation to be able to bear testimony to the really exemplary behaviour of the troops assembled between Attock and Rawul Pindee. From all sides we hear nothing but hearty praise of the way in which the men conducted themselves in their dealings with the inhabitants of that wild country where knives are drawn with the utmost freedom and on the slightest provocation. The civil officers of the district speak in the highest terms of our soldiers, British and native, and testify to the good feeling that exists between the villagers and the military.

We mentioned yesterday that it was with great reluctance we published a story about the narrow escape of a medical gentleman in the Fort from poisoning which was current in the Fort on Saturday; but had we known the true state of affairs as brought to light by the Government Analyst, we should have shown even greater reluctance—in fact, such great reluctance that we would not have published it at all, nor alarmed a good many pleasant-going people, from the old lady of Church Gate Street to more juvenile and attractive residents in our fashionable quarters. Whenever Dr. Doo——no, we shall not mention names—suffice it, that he whom we refer to is a medical gentleman—whenever, we say, the medical gentleman saw his dog turn his toes up after swallowing the piece of beef, he locked his tiffin up, and had it and the unfortunate dog sent off to Dr. Lyon, the Government Analyst. The medical gentleman also secured the immediate arrest of the servant whom he suspected, and further went among his friends and semi-piously commented on his miraculous escape from death by poisoning; we are not sure even that he did not attend church on Sunday and offer silent thanks for his deliverance; we know that yesterday forenoon he was under the belief that he had just made as narrow an escape from, being made a "gone coon" as ever mortal had. He promised to send us the result of Dr. Lyon's analysis yesterday, but up to a late hour last night he had not supplied us with the information, which, however, we have learned from other sources, and shall be happy to treat him gratis with it now, guaranteeing it as an effective pill for disordered imaginations and an alarmist disposition. Dr. Lyon examined the dog. His diagnosis was brief. "Died from choking on a big piece of mutton," was the verdict which he gravely delivered. Incidentally, he made a note of the fact that the mutton was remarkably good, and he was astonished that the dog had been so foolish as to terminate its existence at a point when ordinary epicures would have been in a rare state of delight. The Portuguese boy has been liberated, and we are sorry that his misfortune should have been made the occasion of aspersing his culinary colleagues. And that is the story of the poisoned dog, and the narrow escape of the medical gentleman. It may be remarked as strange that a gentleman of his profession did not see what the dog had died of; but we would remark that the dogs face being black naturally prevented him from observing on its interesting features the ordinary effects of suffocation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE STRIKE IN WALES.

FRANCE.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

PORTUGAL.

London, 24th February.

Negotiations between the masters and the colliers have been initiated by the tradesmen at Merthyr which promise an early settlement of the question.

Paris, 23rd February.

M. Dupanloup has advised the Comte de Chambord to make a compromise with the Orleanists. The Comte has, however, refused to do so.

Paris, 23rd February.

The Legitimists accuse the Duke de Broglie and the Duke de Pasquier, of treachery.

Madrid, 23rd February.

There is a Ministerial crisis here, and it is expected that a homogeneus Republican Ministry will be formed. Tranquillity prevails.

Madrid, 23rd February.

There are symptoms of insubordination in the Spanish Army. The soldiers are asking for their release.

The Carlists are now masters of Catalonia and have destroyed the railway between Bilbao and Miranda.

An insurrection has broken out at Parto Rico.

Lisbon, 23rd February.

The Portuguese Cortes have passed a Bill calling out the reserves.

LATEST NEWS FROM ZANZIBAR.

Aden, 24th February.

The s.s. Punjaub has arrived here from Zanzibar. The Rev. Mr. Badger, of the Mission, has been invalided home. The Sultan has not yet signed the treaty. H. M. S. Enchantress, with Sir Bartle Frere, was to sail south on the 15th February for one month, accompanied by H. M. S. Briton. Admiral Cumming, in H. M. S. Glasgow, was to sail for Bombay on the 15th instant.

London, 22nd February, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera	6⅞d.
Exchange on Bombay	1s. 10⅞d.
Do. Calcutta	1s. 10 13/16d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£43-10
Chartered „ „	£14-10.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£24.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£47.
Total coin in the Bank of France	£31,000,000.
„ Notes in Circulation	£112,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97⅛.
4½ do. do.	99⅞.
5½ do. do.	105¼.
Consols	92⅛.

Departures—Crosby 18th, Wimbledon 20th, Lorrie and Yedda 21st instant.

Alexandria, 22nd February.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—

Outward bound—Ravensworth Castle.

Homeward bound—Brighton.

On Sunday about one thousand persons visited the Bombay Exhibition.

The Murree Club is getting up a great Northern Indian Derby Sweep this year again.

The Government of India has sanctioned Macnamara's filters being issued to all British corps.

A committee of influential and eminent men has been formed at Athens to erect a new grand monument at Missolonghi in remembrance of Byron.

Last Thursday evening an entertainment was given at Government House, Calcutta, in honour of General Babber Jung Bahadoor, son of the Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I.

The papers received by last mail state that there were 80,000 men out of work in South Wales. The cold weather was augmenting the consequent distress, which was very severely felt.

It has been determined to establish a library for every Government College, High and Middle Class School in Bengal. A Committee has been appointed to select a list of books for every such library.

The Lucknow paper says that both Lord Northbrook and the Commander-in-Chief are expected to visit Lucknow in April next. The house lately occupied by Mr. Harrington is being prepared for the reception of the Viceroy.

It has been decided by the Government of India to establish a reserve of 1,000 horses for army use, and for the next few years to purchase a considerable number of remounts for the Bengal Army in the open market.

Application is to be made to the Court of Chancery for power to appropriate the balance of the Cotton Famine Relief Fund, amounting to about £130,000, to the erection of a convalescent hospital between Lytham and Blackpool.

We find the following paragraph in a London paper which came by last mail:—"News has been received at Vienna from Alexandria that Munzinger Bey's expedition to Abyssinia has been successful, and that it has subjected the Tigre tribes. To the 15th degree of north latitude no obstacles were met with."

It will be pleasant news for our Calcutta friends to learn that a telegram was received in Bombay yesterday from Aden stating that O'Toole, the gentleman who absconded from Calcutta with the funds of the Mission Society, has been arrested by the Aden police. He will be sent back to Bombay by the first mail steamer.

A contemporary learns that the recent visit of Colonel J. E. Brooke to Ulwar, and his private interview with the Chief of that State, have resulted in good, so far that the Maharaja has pledged himself to abandon the evil habits that have brought him into disgrace with both the leading people of his own territory and the paramount power.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on Friday, the Hon'ble Messrs. Henry Stewart Cunningham, Gordon Sullivan Forbes, and William Rierson Arbuthnot took the usual oaths, and their seats as additional members of the Council. The Hon'ble Vembaukum Ramiengar and the Hon'ble Goday Narayen Gajaputee Row made the usual solemn declarations and took their seats as additional members of Council on re-appointment.

A series of experiments in jute growing by the Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Gunnesh Khind, have convinced him that jute cannot be cultivated profitably on the Deccan, but he thinks it probable that it could be cultivated profitably in Khandeish, and would recommend that the seed saved by him (about 1 maund) should be sent to the Government farm in that district for trial. For this purpose, the Superintendent is to communicate with the Collector of Khandeish.

It is announced from Rome that a Royal decree has been issued, formally taking possession in whole or in part of the property of sixteen convents in Rome for purposes of public utility, and placing the equivalent of the value of the property in the Great Book of the Rente at 5 per cent. The *Liberte* of Paris contains a despatch from Rome asserting that the Pope, in conversation with M. de Corcelles, declared that if the Italian Government suppressed the establishments of the heads of religious orders in Rome, he would feel compelled to leave.

His Excellency the Viceroy has returned the "Bill to Prevent Indiscriminate Destruction of the Wild Elephants" to the Madras Government, in consequence of the vagueness with which it was worded. A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held on Friday, and the Hon. Mr. Ellis moved for leave to introduce a Bill with the same name as the rejected one, but which, we hope for the sake of the elephants, will not repeat the fault of loose phraseology, meaning much or meaning little, which His Excellency the Viceroy so vigorously objects to.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* states that, according to advices from St. Petersburg, General Kaufmann postponed his departure for Turkestan until the return of Count Schouvaloff. On Wednesday last week a council was held, at which both were present. General Kaufmann was to leave on Thursday. The same correspondent says that in the Prussian capital no importance is attached to the expressions of satisfaction attributed to Count Schouvaloff. It is believed that the policy of the Russian Government is not to precipitate a conflict, or even a serious diplomatic struggle, but to gain time in the West while acting with uninterrupted energy in the East. It is therefore thought that Count Schouvaloff went to London merely to pour "honeyed words" into Lord Granville's ear.

The Dyce Sombre case, in which, a telegram in yesterday's paper informed us, the award has been paid, amounting with interest to £163,318, arose out of a claim against the Government as to the property of Mr. Dyce Sombre. General Forester, M.P., and the Hon. Mary Anne Forester, his wife, widow of Mr. Dyce Sombre, were the appellants of the property in England, and the respondent the Secretary of State for India. The present appeal was in respect to a claim for arms, cattle, and military stores, which the late Begum Sumroo, the mother of Mr. Dyce Sombre, bequeathed to him. The suit had been dismissed by the Chief Court of the Punjab, on the ground that a municipal court had no jurisdiction in the case, the act complained of being an act of State. On the hearing of the appeal at Westminster, their Lordships decided that there was a claim against the Government.

From the report on popular education in the Punjab and its Dependencies for the year 1871-72, we learn that the total amount expended on education during the year was Rs. 10,60,525, as compared with Rs. 10,18,640 expended in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 6,16,854 was furnished by Provincial Services assignment, and from Local Funds Rs. 4,43,671, of which the educational cess provided Rs. 2,11,454. Direction and its subsidiary charges amounted to somewhat over one lakh; inspection to about the same sum; while 8½ lakhs were expended on instruction proper. Rs. 60,623 from the head of Direction was spent on account of the book depot, and Rs. 4,402 on patronage of literature. The total number of scholars in Government and aided institutions rose from 84,742 to 87,622. In most classes of schools, with the exception of female schools, Government and aided, there has been a steady increase in the number of pupils.

The Secretary to Government, Punjab, writes to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab—"In reply to your No. 49, dated 15th January, forwarding an explanation from the officers who tried the cases of smuggling of opium with reference to the punishments awarded by them, I am directed to state that, in the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the punishments awarded by Mr. Roberts, Assistant Commissioner, and the Native Extra Assistant Commissioner, are entirely inadequate. The remark of Mr Roberts that he considered at the same time, and still considers, that the confiscation of so large a quantity of contraband opium was itself a severe punishment, shows a great want of judgment. Smuggling is a speculation, and those who embark in it no doubt expect that occasionally the contraband goods will be seized; but the large profits of a successful venture more than counterbalance the loss upon an unsuccessful one. Mr. Roberts might as reasonably have asserted that the compulsory restoration of stolen property was such a punishment to a thief as to induce the reduction of the sentence which would otherwise have been passed. The cases in question were exceedingly gross, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the extreme penalty permitted by the law should have been inflicted. The Chief Court of the Punjab will be addressed and requested to call the attention of Judicial Officers to the imperative necessity of putting down contraband trade, such as has formed the subject of the present correspondence."

MILITARY ITEM.

The Commander-in-Chief has authorised the issue of serviceable smooth-bore muskets, for sporting purposes, to batteries of Royal Artillery in the following proportion:—To each Garrison Battery 2, to each Horse and Field Battery 3.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S REPORT.

(8th February, 1873.)

I have the honour to make the following report regarding the working of the Provost Marshal's Department during the Camp of Exercise 1872-73.

The instructions issued for the guidance of the Provost Marshal were the same as those at the Camp at Delhi last year, with one or two additions. It is difficult to frame any rules for the guidance of these officers in their treatment of offenders; discipline among the native followers must be quickly established and maintained, and the inhabitants of the country protected from injury either to their land or property, by trespass or spoliation in any shape; but to secure this it is not desirable that indiscriminate corporal punishment should be used, nor is it necessary. I urged this on my Assistants, and impressed on them that though all indiscipline must be quickly suppressed, each case should be dealt with and punished, not by any fixed law, but that the offender's position, the prevalence or otherwise of the crime with which he was charged, and other circumstances difficult to enumerate, varying probably in each case, should be considered in each individual case.

The good order that obtained in the several camps, the comparatively small number of offenders, and the almost entire absence of any complaint on the part of the neighbouring villagers or landowners of trespass or extortion, shows, I think, that while discipline was maintained, the means to secure it proved sufficient without any resort to excessive punishment.

The almost entire absence of crime among the troops will, I am sure, be noticed with pleasure by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, nor can the number of native followers punished, principally for violation of conservancy rules, be thought excessive, when it is known that no less than 17,400 tickets of residence were issued.

To show that I have formed no false estimate of crime in the Force, I may here state that the three leading men of Georgoosthian, a village I was specially warned against by the civil police, as inhabited by men easy to provoke, and who would not hesitate to use their knives, waited on the Assistant Provost Marshal of the 3rd Division, when the Camp of Jullalia was broken up, and informed him that though, when they heard the Camp was to be formed, they were under great apprehensions, they had not a single cause of complaint, no trespass, no interference, and everything that was bought paid for at once.

I myself have continually spoken to the Lumbardars of the several villages in the neighbourhood of the Camps, and invariably received similar reports.

Only one assault by villagers has taken place, and in that instance they were not solely to blame, as I have reason to believe they received provocation.

Before the manoeuvres commenced, I visited one of the five Camps almost daily, but it was hardly necessary, in consequence of the tact and judgment I found in my Assistants.

The issue of tickets of residence to all native followers was found a means of security against the entry of bad characters into Camp. The police were instructed to apprehend all suspicious looking persons, and those apparently without employment, and were much assisted by the adoption of the above measures. No less than 124 so arrested were recognised by the civil police as bad characters from Tagastan, Peshawur, and other districts trans-Indus, and were transported across the river, whilst some forty or fifty were convicted as vagabonds without means of livelihood, and detained by the magistrate till the Camp was broken up.

I also found it requisite to issue passes to all who wished to ply their trade in Camp, and to exact a small fee for it. The fee was necessary as a preventive against bad characters prowling about under the pretence of selling their wares, and was not heavy enough to debar *bona fide* traders from applying for a permit.

The fund raised by these fees has been expended in paying for the bazaar conservancy establishment, the hire of carts and sweepers to remove camp litter, the provision of police badges, part payment of printing passes, &c. The balance will be handed over to the Quarter Master General.

The number of military police authorised was found sufficient.

At any future Camp of Exercise, I would strongly recommend that some arrangement be made for the provision of police tents as ordered in para. 9 of the duties of the Provost Marshal. It is most necessary that the police should be together, and not scattered throughout the various Regimental Camps, and this was not practicable this year, except at head-quarters, and in the 1st Division, owing to the non-supply of tents for the purpose.

A civil police force as below, under the command of Captain Nicholetts, was sanctioned by Government for the camp:—

1 District Superintendent.
2 Assistants.
1 Inspector.
3 Native Inspectors.
14 Native Deputy Inspectors.
66 Sergeants.
7 Mounted Constables.
375 Foot Constables.

It was distributed around the several camps, and its watchfulness, the manner of distribution, and the ability with which all the police arrangements were made, must, I suppose, account for there not having been a single case of horse stealing, and only one instance of loss of arms, both so much apprehended in the formation of a Camp in this part of the Punjab.

I trust I may be allowed to record the great assistance derived from the presence of this body of police, and the aid I have received from Captain Nicholetts.

I would wish to bring to the notice of His Excellency, the zealous co-operation of my Assistants—Captains James, Foster, Stewart, and Stratford, and to the circumstance of Captain Collet, the Assistant Quarter Master General undertaking the duties of Provost with the Cavalry Division, in addition to his own, when no officer was available for the office. The Generals, under whom they served, have all expressed themselves satisfied with the way those officers performed their duties.

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NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MHOW, 22ND FEBRUARY.

THE unusual and heavy falls of rain during the present week have done much damage to the crops, and it is feared that the poor of these parts will greatly suffer thereby.

Small-pox has made its appearance both among the troops and in the bazaar. As yet we have had but few cases, and as the medical authorities are doing all they can to arrest the progress of disease, it is hoped that we may hear of no more fresh cases. One case has proved fatal.

It is rumoured that General Montgomery and staff, as also several officers from this place and Indore, will shortly go to Jowra, where they are to be present to witness the celebration of the marriage of the young Nabob.

The place where the native infantry bands used to play for the delectation of the public on certain days of the week, has been taken up for a croquet ground. Here we may now almost daily see a concourse of civil and military officers with their ladies enjoying the game. Another spot has been given up for the band—between the fort and the station library. [illegible] selection of this site reflects great credit [illegible]. The [illegible]ties, it being central and ot[illegible] the authori[illegible] [illegible]erwise well suited.

RAJ[illegible]POOTANA, 19TH FEBRUARY.

RUNNING parallel w[illegible]th the exhibition you are now holding in the Vict[illegible]ria Gardens in Bombay, is a display of a similar [illegible] of country will cont[illegible]stare in Calcutta. A vast area beneath that exhi[illegible]ibute to the gathering. There, [illegible]trated all worth look[illegible]ition building, will be concentrated, and industrial out[illegible]ing upon of the vegetable, mineral, Provinces, the P[illegible] growths of Burmah, the North-West States, N[illegible]njab, Central India, the Rajpootana [illegible]nl, and last, though by no means least, of [illegible]roper, the richest, in the aggregate, of our Indian possessions. It was only a day or two since the State of Jeypore dispatched its quota to the south, and it was my privilege to obtain a view of all the articles that were set out for inspection in the Jeypore School of Arts previous to their being packed up. In truth, the majority of the industrial works exposed were chiefly done in the school itself, and exceedingly creditable were the results both to the pupils, the teachers, and the late principal, Dr. F. W. A. DeFabeck. The first object that would attract the visitor's attention is the Mayo vase, a magnificent specimen of the skill and proficiency of the Jeypore sculptors. It was designed by Dr. DeFabeck, and was originally intended as a present to the late Earl Mayo in commemoration of the visit of the Governor-General to His Highness, Sri Sewai Ram Sing, the Maharaja of Jeypore. That sad 8th of February last year came round in the course of events, a day by the way the present chief intends, whilst he lives, to set apart as a day of mourning—and what to do with the Mayo vase became a matter of some solicitation. At first it was the Maharaja's intention to have placed this splendid work of art in the Ram Newas Garden, as a memorial of his friendship and esteem for the late lamented nobleman, and an inscription to that effect was about being commenced round the pedestal. It was afterwards wisely determined however to forward the vase to the Calcutta Exhibition, and then to ship it to Ireland to grace the family estate of the late Earl, where it will continue at once a memento and a tribute of affection and regard of His Highness for the late statesman whose sad fate and untimely end no one more keenly deplored than the Maharaja of Jeypore.

Some of the embroidery work will attract attention. A black cloth coat, and a horse (saddle) cloth on green silk velvet worked in gold thread, are very fine. In the *metal workers'* department there is an excellent model of a hydraulic press. The specimens of electro-plating will bear comparison with work of a like description executed in India. The carving in stone and black and white marble and inlaid work of the same materials, I need scarcely say, exhibit rare artistic skill, and well they may, for in no other city of India do we find such a variety of chiselling as meets the eye on every side in the great diversity of arabesque, trellis and fresco work in stone as are to be seen in Jeypore. The *drawing department* is one that will bear a close inspection. The tracing and interlacing patterns, the designs in gold and enamel, ceiling and side room decorations, are all beautifully executed. There is one drawing of a female head in black crayon by Luxmon, the native teacher in the drawing department of the School of Arts, that will call forth some criticism. In looking upon that, for a native, exquisite production of the pencil, there will be many in Calcutta who will doubt that it is solely the work of a Hindoo artist; but the keenest scrutiny of this really fine picture will detect no second hand in its manipulation and the working up of its details. Specimens of wood engraving, ivory turning, wrought iron work of garden furniture, pottery, wood carving and jewellery will all make a very creditable show at the forthcoming Exhibition. The floor and house decorations in polished chunam cannot be surpassed anywhere else. You may have often observed the Irish polish on the columns that support your Cathedral roof—well, the chunam work here exceeds even those in polish and beauty. The labour of getting together many of these works of art has been very considerable. To send you a list of them would occupy too much space in your paper. I may however mention a few of them, and shall await the award and the strictures of the Calcutta jurors on the Jeypore section of the Metropolitan Exhibition before I address you on the matter of the school of arts which was established in that city having noble ends in view, but which, alas! is rapidly descending to considerations purely mercantile, and, consequently, to ultimate and untimely decay. In the decorative portion of the *drawing* de[illegible] &c., are of first [illegible]ment all the patterns, designs, [illegible] class order, and they well need be, when [illegible] consider the splendid talents of the late principal, Dr. DeFabeck. In this, a design for a *Fleuron* to be cut in marble for the aviary, Ram Newas Garden, the drawing of decorations executed in the Maharaja's palace, groups of flowers for house decorations, and many others in this category will exhibit the great advancement the pupils have made in this direction under their able superior. The *modelling* department will stand A-1. The Mayo fountain to be erected at Jeypore is a simple design. It is to stand opposite the Sanganere gate of the city, on the trunk road between Ajmere and Agra. A very fine model in plaster of Paris, of the General Hospital, Jeypore, in memory of the late Lord Mayo, and the foundation stone of which was laid by that nobleman in 1870, is perfectly got up. The building, which is now in progress, does infinite credit to all concerned—the late Governor-General, His Highness the Maharaja, the architect Dr. DeFabeck, and the builder Captain S. S. Jacob, the Executive Engineer. This model will give the visitors in Calcutta some idea of the works now being undertaken by that city from this example, and the strides the pupils have made in this description of work. In the *carpentry* department a Church reading desk, the Maharaja's chouper table inlaid with ebony and sandal-wood, two boxes made by a blind boy in the school took my fancy. There were some fine examples of eccentric turning in brass, ivory, and wood, and I may say the same of the *engraving* and *wood* and *ivory carvers'* departments. I have already mentioned the electro-plating. Of these there have been sent away plain army and navy caps, with engraved monogram, electro silvered on brass; a set of six pieces electro silvered on zinc, comprising a Hindoo breakfast service, muffineers, a Communion service in solid silver, &c., the whole of which does great credit to the school. The *pottery* department forwards its quota and will be well worthy of inspection, as all the articles from thence are. If sufficient progress has not been made in the art of wood engraving, the manufacture of goblets, bottles, mugs and cooking utensils in white and red clay has made considerable advancement. From the isolated position of Jeypore, these have not yet been turned to profitable account. When the rail opens these will find a ready and extensive sale amongst the European community in the cities and stations within a radius of four hundred miles. It is to be hoped that the school will always have on hand a sufficient quantity of fine clay to meet the demand for these articles, and that the goblets intended to be placed on the tables during meals may vary more widely in pattern than the really fine specimens despatched to Calcutta. The *stone-carving*, *smith* and *metal-workers'* departments will put in a decent appearance, and have, without doubt, "favourable mention" from the jurors.

But the glory of the Jeypore School of Arts will be the Mayo vase. This is a monument at once of the versatile skill and genius of the artist and designer, Dr. DeFabeck, of the proficiency and craft of the sculptors, and not least of all, a solemn and silent memorial of unaffected friendship.

I may as well state that in connection with the contributions from the Jeypore School of Arts three will proceed to Calcutta, Dr. De Fabeck, the late, and Mr. Scorgie, the present, Principal, with a staff of their pupils. Captain Jacob, the Executive Engineer, goes also.

Numerous specimens illustrative of the spontaneous development of art in Jeypore and of manufactures in Jeypore territory have been forwarded. I shall only stop to mention the cloths of Jeypore, dyeing of different colours and patterns, and cloaks, rugs and blankets of Malpoora felting, than which I have met with nothing superior to them in any part of India. I must not forget to notice a series of photographs by Mr. T. Murray, one of His Highness' durbar councillors. These have been well taken; in fact nothing finds its way out of that gentleman's cameras but will bear comparison with anything similar ever produced and consist of a series of views of the vista points within and beyond the Ram Newas Garden. I must conclude this subject by an allusion to the industrial outturns of the Jeypore jail. The varieties of woollen and cotton carpets, dhoties, towels, rugs, dromedary and horse girths, nets, tape for belts, dusters, napkins, imitation damask, aloe fibre, and cotton and rope of that material, turbans, covering sheets, chintzes, sun dials, and many other articles of economic and reformatory industry are all highly creditable to native *mural* talent and to the excellent management of the superintendent of that corrective *school*, an Indian jail, Mr. R. Williams.

There are and have been gay doings in Ajmere this week. A grand durbar is being held to-day by Colonel J. C. Brooke, Agent Governor-General. On an occasion such as this, Ajmere is in a mad whirl of excitement. The cavalcades of the various Chiefs keep up a perpetual motion in their visits to each other and to the heads of offices. There will be a fancy ball to-morrow, given to the European residents of Ajmere and surrounding stations and political agencies. Colonel Brooke will break up his camp on the 22nd, and resume his tour through the Rajpootana States. He will make for Jodhpore direct to commence with, the Chief [illegible] principality died somewhat suddenly this day last week. He had already resigned the cares of State into the hands of his eldest son Jeswunt Sing, between whom and his next brother Zoraver Sing there was a dispute as to the succession of the guddee some months since.

I have perused an article in the *Pioneer* of the 15th instant anent the Mayo College it was proposed to erect in Ajmere by the late Governor-General. The information is on the whole correct, and as I am acquainted with all the particulars, I shall reserve them for communication to you in a future letter. How it is in this as in other great designs, that by the death of a single man, "enterprises of great pith and moment, with this regard, their currents turn away and lose the name of action."

During the last few days the sky has been overcast with clouds, and we have had a few timely showers of rain. Our cold weather fall had been very scanty, but the supply we have lately received has come in most opportunely to give life to the wheat crops in all the surrounding districts.

The 7th of the month was the anniversary of the assassination of Lord Mayo. All Public Departments of the State of Jeypore were closed on that day to express the deep sense of the loss sustained by the Maharajah in the death of the late Viceroy of India. The Maharajah has also recently received the melancholy tidings of the death of his father-in-law, the late Maharajah of Jodhpore, and all public offices were closed in consequence for five days.

The *Pioneer* in a recent issue sneeringly states that matters in Jeypore are going from bad to worse, and that the ruler, although he does not fiddle, he flies kites. This is partially true in so far as the kites are concerned, but the rest of the statement is false. Kite-flying is one of the institutions of the country, old and young alike indulge annually in this amusement, which perhaps is not so elegant as fox-hunting or horse-racing in England. If a ruler does lay aside occasionally the cares of State to seek relaxation in harmless pleasure, no objection ought to be taken to such a course. The name of the present Ruler of Jeypore is inseparably associated with institutions of an educational and progressive character. Very recently the Maharajah created a Meteorological Department, and gave Dr. Valentine, his private physician, the option of selecting a Meteorologist. A gentleman from Lucknow was a candidate for the place, but Dr. Bonavia, to whom a reference was made as to the applicant's merits and qualifications, not testifying favourably, the appointment for the present remains unfilled. A gentleman hailing from the land of the Five Rivers and at various times connected with law, literature, and education is now the only and most likely candidate in the field. After an absence of more than two years, Mr. T. Murray, the trusty and faithful servant of the Maharajah, has returned to Jeypore. He is the first individual who induced his employer to break through all the ridiculous court ceremonies and absurd superstitions with which he was beset. Where all was once ignorance, discourtesy, and ungainly pomp and pageantry, there is now enlightenment, urbanity, and elegance, as may be witnessed any day in the streets of the finest city of the Orient.

That robbery of the mail cart between Jeypore and Ajmere has been traced to a village in the Kishengurh State. The ruler of that State has refused to give up the perpetrators, and a force of a regiment and two guns under the Meerjee has been sent out to demand reparation; so there is every chance of Kishengurh and Jeypore colliding unless Colonel Harvey can induce Kishengurh to yield up the robbers. Some years ago a robber of a more dangerous sort had rendered the road between Jeypore and Agra impassable; his attacks generally were made on post horses in consequence of his fondness for horse flesh to any other description of food. This feline gentleman is now in the Royal Menagerie on short commons.

The Political Agent and Dr. De Fabeck are at Ajmere to take part in the durbar to be held on the 19th instant. The Agency Surgeon, the Maharajah's private physician, and the Executive Engineer, go to England on furlough.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 31ST JANUARY.

DURING the past week little else has been talked of, out of sporting circles, beyond the wreck of the Northfleet, the [illegible] the Claimant and Mr. G. D. Skip[illegible]se of [illegible] court, and the great Coran Street [illegible]th for contempt o[illegible]ppy wreck I have nothing to murder. Of the unha[illegible] vessel suspected of having communicate, except that th[illegible]ble disaster, has not yet ing been the cause of this terri[illegible]he entrances to the been found. On Wednesday t[illegible]ded by people of Court of Queen's Bench were crow[illegible] predominating, every denomination, "wigs" however p[illegible]. Warned to see the Claimant "had up" for contemp[illegible]hen the by the scene of last Monday week, w[illegible] took two M. Ps. were paraded and punished, I [illegible] care to be in the new Palace Yard by 9 o'clock, and after an uncomfortable amount of squeezing and severe injury done to one of Chapman and Moore's best hats, succeeded in securing a few inches to stand on inside the Court. The palmiest days of the Tichborne trial never presented such a squeeze, and the infliction was, before the close of the field-day, amply recouped. By ten o'clock the Court was cram full, and two six-foot-six imperturbable police inspectors forbade and enforced further ingress. Like sardines in a box we stood patiently packed and hardly able to breathe. My next door neighbours were none of the nicest. The scent, none of the sweetest, was breast high. My front rank savoured strongly of the wholesale or retail butcher trade, my right hand man must have been a tallow-chandler, and I am prepared to swear that the gentleman on my left conducted a soap-boiling business. Of my rear rank man I know nothing except that he is partial to garlic or onions. Shortly the Claimant, looking somewhat reduced in circumference and with the lines of care written legibly on his countenance, elbowed his way into Court and took his seat in the well below the Queen's Counsel's seats. A tall handsome man, who wore wig and gown, shortly after entered and sat beside him. This was his "contemptuous" companion, Mr. Skipworth, both armed with documents which they at once commenced putting in order. The Claimant was accompanied by a gentleman so like him, that he was at once christened "own brother to Tichborne," but who turned out to be Dr. Attwood, his medical adviser, who subsequently acted a still more friendly part by him. The army of press reporters mustered strong, it carried the jury box and the space immediately below the bench by storm and intrenched itself. The entrance "for Queen's Counsel only" was reserved, and I never saw so many, not even at the starting post for the Stewards Cup at Goodwood, sport silk at the same time. Mr. Hawkins, the nattiest wigged and gowned of advocates, was there to conduct the attack, and Mr. Hawkins and Serjeant Ballantine, forgetting their war of words, seemed on the best of terms—the lion and the lamb lying down together—but which, Mr. Keeper, is the lion, which the lamb? not much of the latter in either I suspect. I did not notice Mr. Baigent or his black tin boxes with his martial cloak around him, nor the ever knitting Miss Brain; but several members of the old jury were there, and so was Mr. Alfred Seymore, M. P., and Mr. Bowen, Sir John Coleridge's legal walking library. I could not see Mr. Spofforth, but there were only three ladies in the seats. Presently "up goes the rag," the heavy curtains of the bench are drawn aside, "silence" is proclaimed, enter Mr. Justice Mellor taking the further seat and closely followed by Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Lush, and Mr. Justice Quain. Mr. Justice Blackburn, who presides as a senior puisne judge, directs both fearless defendants to be seated, and one of the Masters proceeds to read the affidavit, on which the rule for commitment had been granted. This very dry and uninteresting proceeding lasts for a couple of hours, a second Master having to come to the rescue of his tired-out brother. People tire of this sort of thing and begin to chatter, upon which Mr. Skipworth appeals to the bench for silence. The junior stuff-wearing members of the bar and the three ladies were the chief transgressors. About half an hour after noon these dry "exhibits" were got through, and Mr. Skipworth was then called upon to urge what he could in his defence, the Claimant having previously, on one or two occasions, corrected the Masters' reading. Mr. Skipworth, who has long retired from practice, then commenced reading a document he held in his hand, but on its being explained that an affidavit must of necessity be read by an officer of the Court, he surrendered it. His attitude was most striking, but not more so than the loud majestic tone of his voice. At this juncture I felt as most of us do at the end of forty-five minutes of a very dry sermon when the preacher does not say "and lastly" but "fourthly." But some of the gentleman's [illegible] and [illegible] speedily restored good humour and produced no little amusement. The printed letter to the Queen and its acknowledgment by the Home Secretary, the three pamphlets addressed to the people of England, two printed letters to Mr. Gladstone, and lastly, the learned gentleman's extravagant wave of his arm when he called God to witness, fairly "brought down the House." The Master, the third who had been requisitioned, read these documents with great point and made the best of them, and the sensation was quite pleasing when he read out that the Prime Minister had said to the Attorney-General, "For God's sake don't deceive one in this Tichborne affair;" that the leading editors were often bribed with a gift of £500 (reminding me of the American editor who on the clumsy offer of a [illegible] bribe said—"Sir, the press of America cannot be bribed, but it can be *propitiated*); and that the Attorney-General had been seen in loving converse with Serjeant Ballantine with his arm round his neck. Every eye was at once directed on the learned Serjeant, whose face was inimitable. The Claimant was allowed to read his document as a speech, and I must admit that he performed his task with the utmost self-reliance, respect, and good taste; every one, even to Justice Blackburn, who paid him a well-earned compliment, being pleasurably surprised. His defence was both cunning and effective, and, when he wandered from the written document and addressed the Court, he made several palpable hits. Of course his text was that of the suffering martyr, and he stuck to it cleverly. He told, and truly, how that he had been tried in many of the newspapers, over a hundred times in the last twelve months; how that in turns he has been found to be the Simon Pure, an imposter, a baronet, a perjured forger, a persecuted gentleman, Orton, Castro, and Tichborne; how that Sir W. Boville had committed the whole Bench by ordering him into custody and firmly demanded a fair trial before a jury of his countrymen. He did his case more good last Wednesday than any step he has yet taken has done for it. At the conclusion of his defence the Court adjourned for luncheon and returned in half an hour, when Mr. Hawkins spoke temperately, without using rhetoric, and did himself much honour. He left all comment for the Bench, and sustained himself with befitting dignity. Then came the judgment and the sentence, and Mr. Justice Blackburn delivered one of those luminous expositions of the law for which "Blackburn" is famous. I never listened to anything finer, or with more profound respect for the speaker. So kind, so calm, so lucid, so fluent, that even "the dunce of the family" could have followed him. In a few well chosen words he vindicated the dignity of the Lord Chief Justice, and clearly but firmly pointed out the offence committed by Mr. Skipworth and the offending of the Claimant. He gave the Claimant full credit for the excellence of his defence, and put the law of contempt on its proper footing. "Its object is to procure for the accused an unprejudiced trial, for the litigant a fair field and no favour. The Courts of justice are a costly institution, formed for this purpose, and punishment is deserved by every one who attempts, before the case is heard, to usurp the province of the jury, and prejudice one side or the other in public opinion." And so the offending barrister went, with hands in pocket and, with seeming indifference, into three months' certain imprisonment, with the certainty of many more should he fail to find the £500 he has been adjudicated to pay to the Queen. For such offenders as Messrs. Whalley, Onslow and Skipworth no one can have any compassion, but it would have been nothing short of a calamity had the Queen's Bench found itself forced to deprive the Claimant, at the present juncture, of his liberty. In the meantime the person who claims to be Sir Roger Tichborne will not be slow to fasten on and make what use he can of the words Mr. Justice Blackburn spoke, with reference to the articles in the Press complained of by him. As of old, the Claimant's brougham was at the door waiting for him. After some anxious conversation, Dr. Attwood stood bail for him, which Mr. Hawkins, "not wishing the Claimant even a moment's imprisonment," considered good, and Sir Roger, Castor or Orton drove off amidst the cheers of the great unwashed; whilst poor misguided, but thoroughly honest, Mr. Skipworth wended his way in a cab, with no one but the tipstaff to cheer him, to the solitude and retirement of Holloway Gaol.

Always convinced of Dr. Hessel's innocence, and certain, after yesterday's proceedings, when the aid of the Crown Solicitor had been called in by the police to bolster up the rotten case they had so clumsily got up against him, that to-day would see the rev. gentleman at liberty. I was greatly relieved to find this morning that Mr. Vaughan, the Bow Street Police Magistrate, had discharged him, entirely freed from the dreadful suspicion on which he had been arrested and kept in close confinement during the past fortnight. This Moravian pastor is now free to leave our shores and carries with him the regret of the entire public, that he should ever have been subjected to a trying and painful ordeal and for which he can have no redress. The unrestrained cheers which rang out in Court, when his innocence was announced, may happily ring cheeringly in his ears and tell him how we sympathise with him and his wife. But there must be something radically wrong in the regulations under which prisoners are arrested on suspicion, and not even tried, are kept in the boasted "free" country. There may be reasons for changing the prisoner's own clothing and putting him in a suit not made for him, though for the life of me I cannot see them; the food in the House of Detention, bad, bitter bad, as it is said to be, may be the best Mr. Lowe's economy will permit of; communication with the outer world may be, in cases like this, so compromising that even the wife of a prisoner cannot be allowed to communicate with her husband, except in the presence of two policemen, through a small iron grating, and then *only for ten minutes* at a time and not one second more. There may be weighty reasons for all this; and all this has been inflicted upon Dr. Hessel and his young wife. [illegible] Dr. had even to scrub the floors of his own cell, The [illegible] allowed a straw mattress to lie on and one was only [illegible] him. All this is bad enough, but it was a rug to cover [illegible] brutal, cruelty to take away the light piece of mean, [illegible]m reading is a kind of food necessary from a man, to wh[illegible] to existence, at hal[illegible]-past six and consign him to a black hole for twelve [illegible]d a half consecutive hours. Legislation must immedi[illegible]tely do away with such enormities, and as Parliame[illegible] is about to reassemble the scandal may be speedily remo[illegible]d.

Some time since I forwarded you, [illegible]r publication, the statement of a Fenian convict, charging [illegible]he authorities with abominable cruelty, and at the same ti[illegible]e I stated my disbelief of his allegations. In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, Mr. H. Mathews, Q.C., appli[illegible]d on behalf of Daniell Redding, late a convict confined in Chatham and Millbank Prisons, who had been tried and convicted for participating in the crime of murdering Serjeant Brett at Manchester by the Fenians, for a rule *nisi*, calling upon Dr. Burns, medical officer of Chatham Prison, and also upon Dr. Wilson, medical officer of Millbank Prison, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for assaults committed by them upon the applicant during the time he was incarcerated in these prisons. Redding was convicted at Manchester, in November 1867, of an assault and riot of a very grave character and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, which had now expired, and during that period he was confined in each of these prisons. It was set forth that shortly after his arrival at Chatham he was put to do the ordinary work of convicts, such as wheeling bricks in a barrow, and throwing mud out of barges, but from illness he was unable to do so, and then it was that there commenced a series of atrocities which the learned counsel preferred reading from the man's affidavit. The rule was granted, the Lord Chief Justice remarking—"In the meantime I hope the public will suspend their judgment, and not think that these charges are true before they are proved."

The irrepressible Phineas T. Barnum, the Prince of Humbugs, finding his fellow-countrymen the most gullible of mortals, has expended 20,000 dollars in a new surprise for them, from which "spec" he calculates to realize the small sum of 2,500,000 dollars." This last piece of "bunkum" is a "talking machine, which automaton, the *New York Tribune* gravely asserts, can talk all living languages with a correct accent and scrupulously accurate intonation. This many-tongued machine is the invention of a Monsieur Faber, who had arranged to exhibit it at the forthcoming Vienna International Exhibition, and the inventor pays £200 for breach of contract to the Emperor of Austria. Barnum is confident that three millions of people will come to test the talking toy.

Last Tuesday evening I went to Mr. Spurgeon's *réunion* at his Tabernacle to hear the reverend gentleman lecture as an art critic. I presume the popular preacher sees no connection between his exposition of the christian doctrines and art. I never listened to anything in more execrable taste. The man must be a Vandal who can see nothing beautiful in twenty miles of picture galleries loaded in places with the choicest works of Michael Angelo and Gindo, and who can gaze on the works of Canova as if they were merely the work of a stone mason. It is something to say in his favour that he can admire Paul Potter's "Bull at the Hague." He talked of having seen the Virgin Mary as a French, German, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian woman, and last of all as black as soot. His remark, that he had seen St. Sebastian stuck all over with arrows in a variety of ways, sometimes like a pin-cushion, and sometimes turned into a porcupine, provoked much laughter, and his congregation seemed vastly to appreciate his vulgar wit when he related how that, in meeting with another picture of the martyr, one of his friends exclaimed "Hallo, here's our old friend Sebastian again!" Of course the lecturer could not resist a fling at our church. He would like to see the moveable pulpit at Munich set up in an English Church, as it might be placed in one position for the Ritualists, in another for the Evangelicals, and in a third for the Broad Church[illegible].

At one time it was feared that the Oxonians were desirous of retiring from the annual boat race this year in consequence of t[illegible]e floods at Oxford rendering coaching impracticable. To-day this, I am happy to say, has been denied. Not only is there a great anxiety on the part of the "dark blue's" to row the race, but Oxford, notwithstanding [illegible]e very serious disadvantages, the waters being [illegible] out [illegible]ave put it to, think they have a very great [illegible] chance of retrieving their laurels. The retirement of Mr. Goldie from the position of stroke to the Cambridge crew, in which capacity he has rendered such important service during the past three years, has thrown a bright ray of hope on the sons of the Isis. Mr. Lesley has some excellent material at his command, as evinced in the recent trial race. The floods are fast retreating, and it is hoped that the towing-path will soon be in order for coaching from. The average weight of the Oxford eight, as at present constituted, is 11 st. 10½ lb. Considerable alteration has been made in the Cambridge boat. On Wednesday the crew consisted of

Malden, Trinity Hall.	Low, Christ's.
Sparling, Trinity.	Lecky Brown, Jesus.
Robinson, Christ's.	Turnbull, Trinity Hall.
Read, First Trinity.	Rhodes, Jesus (stroke).

But further changes are completed. Mr. Low may take his old place. Till the crew are finally settled in their seats, it is needless being critical, but the "light blue" row in good form and are decidedly the favourites. The weights for the Great Spring Handicaps were made public this morning, but I shall not have time to write about them by this mail. The St. Leger Winner Wenlock is at the head of the Chester Cup with 9 stone. Cremorne, if he starts, will have to carry 9 stone 2lb. over the mile and a quarter in the City and Suburban. Eole II. and Dutch Skater, both belonging to the great French stable, with 9 stone 7lb. each, head the list for the Great Metropolitan, and Vulcan, another of Mr. Lefevre's, is honoured with the top weight 9-5 in the Prince of Wales' Stakes. The French horse Marin is asked to carry 12st. 7lb. in the Grand National. By next mail I hope to be able to write my "views and opinions" on these important races.

Meter continues to receive good support for the Derby, and Surinam is creeping quickly into favour. Another colt, whose running I mentioned in my account of the Ayr meeting, has had a good deal of money laid out on him this week, where he beat Thorn and Pirate very cleverly: he is by Warlock out of Curfew Bell.

A very wealthy Scotch laird has joined the ranks of owners, and his stud will be entrusted to Joseph Dawson.

I see no cause to desert my selections for the Waterloo Cup, though Mr. McHaffie's and Lord Surgan's nominations have had much money laid out on them. Mr. Salter's and Lord Sefton's kennels are much thought of.

There is every prospect of cold hard water, and owing to the hard state of the ground many northern strings are confined to the tan or their straw yards.

BOMBAY.

COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.—Mr. Sheppard has been confirmed as Collector of Kaira.

FAIR.—The annual fair of Shree Chumpa Devi, near Vithulwady, commences, to-morrow.

MR. WHITE, the Survey and Settlement officer at Broach, will shortly proceed to England.

RAIN AT NERIAD.—There was a large fall of rain at Neriad accompanied with thunder and lightning on the 15th inst.

COTTON AT WUDWAN.—We see that during 1872-73 29,650½ beegas of land were used for sowing cotton at Wudwan and its vicinity.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST STRAY DOGS.—On Saturday thirty-nine stray dogs were destroyed by the police, and twenty-three on Sunday.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty European vagrants in the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE AT MHOW.—A Parsee named Bhickajee Nowrojee committed suicide the other day at Mhow by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

THE POONA MUNICIPALITY has, it is said, resolved to supply water to the inhabitants of Poona at the rate of seven hundred and thirty gallons per rupee.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF JEEWANLALJEE MAHARAJ.—The native papers announce with regret the death of the first wife of Jeewanlaljee, the head of the Hindoo Maharajs.

HINDU HOLIDAY.—To-day being a Hindoo holiday called Mahe Shewrattree, the High Court, the Criminal Sessions, the Small Causes and Police Courts will be closed for the day.

THE YOUNG SON OF THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.—We learn that the marriage of the young son of the Nawab of Joonaghur is to take place in the course of next month.

CAPTAIN E. MOCKLER, General List, has been appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent, Mekran Coast, during the absence of Captain Miles, or until further orders.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday night last a Mussulman named Ameer was found lying drunk and incapable on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. He appeared to have been run over by some vehicle.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a Maratha boy named Marutee Byroo was accidentally knocked down by the dog-cart of the Hon. Major Deane at Parell. The boy is doing well in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A NOTED THIEF.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Pittamber Gunput, a noted thief, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a silver anklet, the property of one Chuddundas Atmaram.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday an inquest was held at Old Nagpada Street on the body of one Fazul Hoosse[illegible]n Sooba Ally. The jury found that the death was cau[illegible]ed by tetanus following an accidental injury to the le[illegible] foot.

ILLICIT SA[illegible]E OF LIQUOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterda[illegible], Dewkee, woman, was charged with illicitly selling [illegible]y retail spirituous liquor without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. She [illegible] adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Rama Boomajee was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing sixteen soda water bottles belonging to his master Tyabjee Adam.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Goanese named A. DeSouza was charged with stealing one cap and a pair of shoes belonging to Mr. W. Whittaker. The man was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday sentenced a man named Khundoo Baloo to four months' rigorous imprisonment for having misappropriated, in breach of trust, a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Mr. C. E. Valladares.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 297 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 91 were under sentences from the High Court, 174 from the Magistrates of Police, 28 from Military Courts Martial, and 4 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 221 were natives, and the remaining 76 Europeans.

ARRIVAL OF THE GAEKWAR'S KARBHARRY.—A kbarbharry of the Gaekwar, named Hunmuntrao Kakoor, with eight armed followers, arrived here from Baroda on Sunday night en route to Hyderabad, Deccan. He has taken up his residence temporarily at the Falkland Road Dhurumsalla.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Gopal Bhowanee, a hack buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Punda, woman. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail, pending the recovery of the woman, who now lies at the Jamsetjee Hospital.

BURGLARY.—A Marwaree named Chandalal Dewchund reported to the executive police yesterday that ornaments and [illegible] value of Rs. 1,150, had been stolen [illegible] box in his shop. On enquiry being made by the police, it was found that a board had been [illegible] above the shop through which some one must have entered.

GAMBLING.—Sadoo [illegible] Adur and seven others were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Smith, with being found in a common gaming house and gaming with dice and money. The prisoners were adjudged guilty, and one of them was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment; while the rest were fined fifteen rupees each, or in default to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. ORISSA, 1,646 tons, Captain Fentiman, sailed yesterday for England with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. J. Robert Miller, and Mr. J. Wainwright.
For Gibraltar—Mr. J. F. Messengers.
For Aden—Colonel Worgan.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE JUMNA.

THE troops to leave for England in H. M.'s Troopship Jumna, to-morrow, via the Suez Canal, are as under, and will be brought to Bombay and embarked under the following arrangements:—

From Bengal Presidency—Details of invalids—10 officers, 2 ladies, 6 children, 461 men, 50 women, 118 children; men in health—20 men, 7 women, 11 children; military convicts—3 men; ignominy men—10; insanes—7 men.

From Madras Presidency—Details of invalids—2 officers, 44 men, 6 women, 10 children; men in health—3; insanes—1 man.

From Bombay Presidency—Details of invalids—1 officer, 231 men, 23 women, 44 children; men in health—7 men, 4 women, 7 children; 1 ignominy man; details to embark at Bombay—22 officers, 9 ladies, 30 children, 4 men, 3 women, 3 children.

Royal Navy—1 officer and 15 men.

Total—36 officers, 11 ladies, 36 children, 806 men, 93 women, and 193 children.

The following is a list of the officers proceeding home:—

Col. Hailes, R A Comdg. Troops.	Lt. Guise, 1-3rd Foot.
Lt. Whittle, 1-2nd Foot.	Lt. Taylor, 1-3rd Foot.
Lt E. Dickson, 49th Foot.	Capt. Lemon, 1-14th Foot.
Qr. Mr. Corden, 59th Foot.	Lt. Handcock, 36th Foot.
Sub. Lt. Henderson, 108th Foot.	Capt. Terrot, 63rd Foot.
Surg. Morton, Royal Navy.	Lt. Ryan, 63rd Foot.
Lt. Teed, Staff Corps.	Capt. Morgan, 2-19th Foot.
Maj. Lovett, 49th Foot.	Lt. Connon, 2-19th Foot.
Asst. Surg. Anderson, M. D.	Capt. Sharp, 26th Foot.
Capt. Playfair, 107th Regt.	Lt. Jebb, 26th Foot.
Lt. Moore, 107th Regt.	Capt. Westropp, 106th Ft.
Lt. Marshall, Ryl. (Bengal) Horse Artillery.	Lt. James, 106th Foot.
Capt. Ings, Royal (Bengal) Horse Artillery.	Capt. Marriot, Comt. Dept.
Capt. Fitzroy, Ryl. (Bengal) Horse Artillery.	Capt. Stephen, 3rd Bat. Rifle Brigade.
	Lt. Cuningham, Punjab Cav.
	Qr. Mr. Foster, 40th Foot.
	Lt. Powell, Staff Corps.
	Lt. Oliver, P. W. D.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. JOHN ADAMSON, 1,091 tons, Captain J. P. Gaine, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Aden (15th February) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

THE BARQUE JOSHUA, 703 tons, Captain H. C. Mouat, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Shields (Sept. 5th) with a cargo of 1,052 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BARQUE ORNEN, 599 tons, Captain C. Isdahl, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Newcastle (October 16th) with a cargo of 763 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain H. J. Correya, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Anjunwell with a cargo of 6 bags beetelnuts and forty-nine deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Chiplun in ballast.

THE s.s. ERL KING, Captain McIntyre, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—6,196 bales cotton, 512 bales wool, 750 cwt. galls, 6 cwt. rape-seed, 43 cwt. indigo, 224 cwt. coir yarn, and 3,585 Indian maunds wheat.

THE s.s. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Honore (21st February) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Stewart, Mrs Chicken, Mrs and Miss Pollard and one hundred deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 703 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived on the 23rd instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Senior, Mrs. Scott and infant, Colonel Pollard, Mr. McIlinch, Mr. Stoker Crimmins, H. M.'s Vulture, Mr. Dominico, two females and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Mahomed Ismail and two girls, Mr. Khulfan Abdoola, two ladies and two children, and thirty-six deck passengers. She spoke H. M.'s Vulture at Bahrein, and H. M.'s Nimble at Bushire. She brought the following cargo:—From Bagdad—29 boxes specie, 1 package silk, 18 packages galls, 1 bag caps, 1 box wheat, 1 box carpets, 2 packages ghee, 3 packages sundries, and 8 horses. From Bussorah—24 packages specie and 67 horses. From Bushire—6 packages specie, 5 packages ghee, 64 bags almonds, 233 bales cotton, 3 packages wool, 9 packages copper, 6 packages fruits, and 2 packages nuts. From Behrein—4 packages pearls, and 2 boxes specie. From Linga—3 bundles specie, 11 packages pearls, 1 dubber ghee, 128 packages assafœtida, and 5 bundles flowers. From Bunder Abbas—2 bundles specie, 304 packages fruit, 42 packages assafœtida, 4 bags figs, 79 packages wool, 5 packages tobacco, 2 packages rose water, and 11 packages pistachionuts. From Muscat—16 bundles specie. From Guadur—7 bundles fishmaws, and 1 package wool. From Kurrachee—5 packages specie, 1 case Sind work, 4 cases instruments, 1 case corals, and 3 packages merchandise.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CHALDEA, 1,434 tons Captain Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Macrica, Mr. Miller, Mr. Baumbach, Mr. and Mrs. Heartman and four children, Mr. Hersee, Captain Taylor, and Asst. Surg Parr of the 2nd Queen's Regiment, Mr. and Mrs Roth and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and two children, Mr. Zieglier, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, three Europeans, thirty-seven men, and three women, one surgeon, and six servants of the H. M.'s 2nd Regiment, five men of the Royal Artillery, and one hundred and thirty deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta—4,422 bags rice, [illegible] iron safes, 1,057 bags sugar, 246 cases merchandise, [illegible] bundles, 31 packages and 9 coils twine, 1 case t[illegible] 78 bags grains, 22 bales gunnies, [illegible] medicine, 9 bags cardamo[illegible] 1 case arrowroot. [illegible] 13 cas[illegible] [illegible] From Calicut—10 cases cigars, 40 bundles gulal-powder, 22 cases ginger, 41 packages coffee, and 24 packages merchandise. From Galle—211 cases tea. From Colombo—6 bales canvas. From Tuticorin—94 bags coffee, 28 packages chaukbeads, 2 bales cloth, 2 cases alum, 28 packages merchandise, and 30 cases ginger. From Tellicherry—15 packages fishmaws and 10 packages merchandise. From Cannanore—1 case saddlery, 1 box specie, and 62 packages pepper. From Mangalore—7 pots oil, and 5 packages merchandise. From Carwar—1 box sealing wax, 290 bales cotton, and 1 package sample.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	FEB.-MARCH.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 48 m	3 11	Tuesday......... 25	4 8 m	2 9
10 46 a	6 11		4 6 a	7 4
10 40 m	5 1	Wednesday ... 26	4 52 m	4 5
11 25 a	7 8		4 55 a	7 9
11 32 m	6 1	Thursday 27	5 35 m	5 10
......			5 41 a	7 10
0 2 m	8 2	Friday 28	6 14 m	7 0
0 15 a	6 7		6 22 a	7 6
0 41 m	8 3	Saturday 1	6 54 m	7 7
1 3 a	6 10		7 6 a	6 11
1 17 m	7 8	Sunday 2	7 34 m	7 7
1 45 a	6 5		7 47 a	5 9
1 52 m	6 8	Monday......... 3	8 12 m	7 0
2 32 a	5 7		8 30 a	4 2

Moon—New, 27th, 8h. 12m., A.M.

THE COLD IN AMERICA.—A special despatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the following effect, was received by the Chicago Press on the 14th of January:—"The reports received to-day increase the number of deaths by the late storm in the vicinity of Lake Hinsley. Thirteen dead bodies were found between Fort Ridgeway and Beaver Falls. Six children on the way to school were frozen to death. A despatch from Fergus Falls states that seven more bodies were found there, and estimates the number of victims within a radius of 25 miles at 50. Among the most horrible incidents is that of a man who went for a doctor to attend his wife, and was frozen to death on his way home. The next day, when the doctor reached the house, he found that the woman had given birth to a child, and that both were frozen to death. A gentleman who has experienced the storm estimates the loss of life and property as being greater than that caused by the famous Sioux massacre of 1862."—*Times.*

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Ballajee Shridhur was charged with theft of two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, a currency note for five rupees, and a gold neck chain, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,063, the property of Khundoo Withul. On the afternoon of the 28th November last, a relative of the prosecutor met the prisoner in a street in Bombay, and after some conversation took him to the prosecutor's house, where his brother Raghoonath was staying. The prosecutor received them at the house. Prisoner went out and returned about 9 P.M. [illegible]. About 7 P.M. prosecutor went to his master's funeral and stayed out that night. Raghoonath, his brother, and the prisoner were the only persons who slept in the prosecutor's room that night. Very early the next morning, Raghoonath's brother had occasion to go out for a few minutes. On his return he found that prisoner, who was sleeping in the room with his brother, had gone. He awoke Raghunath, and it was then found that the padlock of prosecutor's box had been opened and was hanging to the staple. The contents of the box were missing. They had been placed by prosecutor in the box in a cloth bag in the presence of Raghunath and his brother, and they got alarmed. They went to the house of the prisoner and questioned him about the prosecutor's property, but he denied all knowledge of it. A report was made to the police. The next day prisoner, Raghunath, and his brother were arrested by the police, but were afterwards discharged. Some days subsequently, in consequence of information received, prisoner was again arrested. He then pointed out to the police several tradesmen with whom he had cashed the currency notes and from whom he had purchased gold ornaments and articles of wearing apparel; and also the party with whom he had deposited the gold ornaments, which were delivered up to the police. His Lordship having summed up the evidence, which occupied the Court all day, the jury found the prisoner guilty after a short consultation; and he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

LIMJEE JAMSETJEE V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

AT the High Court recently, judgment in the above suit was given by Mr. Justice Gibbs. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Latham, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Gibbs, in delivering judgment, said:—This is an action to recover Rs. 28,000 damages for the illegal detention of his vessel by the Custom House authorities at Broach, and loss of profit arising therefrom, and also for the refund of Rs. 580 7 paid under protest as import duty on salt, and interest thereon at 9 per cent. The Government reply, alleging that the act of the Custom House authorities was according to law, and that the levy of import duty was in accordance with the laws relating to the importation of salt. The issues raised are:—(1) Whether Custom import duty was leviable on the cargo of salt as in the plaint mentioned; (2) whether the detention of the plaintiff's vessel was justifiable under the Acts of the Government of India; and (3) whether the plaintiff has sustained the damages stated in the plaint or any part thereof. The facts of the case are as follows:—The plaintiff entered into an agreement with the Rajah of Rajpeepla to supply that State with a certain number of maunds of salt at a certain price—Rs. 2 per Bengal maund—and for this purpose contracted with persons at Damaun, in the territory of the King of Portugal, to supply him with salt, which was to be shipped there in boats under the Portuguese flag, and brought by sea and up the river Nerbudda, to a port of disembarkation, situated in the independent State of Rajpeepla. On the first vessel arriving off the port of Broach in the Nerbudda, and which port she must of necessity pass through, she was boarded by the Custom House authorities, and on being found to be laden with salt, she was directed to have it measured, and import duty thereon, amounting to Rs. 580-7, was levied. As payment was not made, the vessel was detained and not released until the duty was paid under protest. The plaintiff alleges that such conduct and action by the Custom House authorities was illegal, and he sues for the damages which resulted, (1) from his having to give up his salt at Damaun; (2) from having to pay penalty to the Rajah of Rajpeepla for non-fulfilment of his contract; and (3) for the damage which accrued from the loss of profit he should have made had he been permitted to proceed without any import duty being claimed. The question is really one which depends, not so much on the meaning of the various Acts regulating Custom duties, *e.g.*, Act VI. of 1863 or on the term import, but on whether bringing salt into the waters of the Nerbudda has the same effect as if it had been brought over land. I may note that it is not disputed that the banks of the Nerbudda from the sea to Broach are British territory on both sides, and that the Rajah of Rajpeepla's territory commences on the left bank, some way above Broach, and does not extend anywhere on the right bank. The policy of the British Government with native States does not affect this case, and it will therefore be unnecessary to go into the question of the treaties which exist between Rajpeepla and the Government. I may also note that for all the purposes of this case, 'Pora,' the place at which the salt was to be landed, is a port on the Rajpeepla territory. The matter, therefore, stands thus:—Is salt brought by foreign bottoms from a foreign State, for the purpose of being landed at another foreign port, liable to import duty because it enters and passes through British waters which are a part of the Presidency of Bombay? Act XXIV. of 1869 provides for an enhanced duty on salt, and the last words of section 2 are those which apply to the present case. "A custom's duty of Re. 1-13 per maund of 3,200 tolas shall be levied on salt imported either by sea or land into any part of the Presidency of Bombay." The words *either by sea or* were subsequently to this action repealed by Act XIII. of 1871, but re-enacted in the schedule thereto, so that the section of the Act of 1869 is not, as far as this case is concerned, affected by the change. There has [illegible] lengthy correspondence between the plai[illegible] Customs authorities and also Gover[illegible] this matter, and it does not, in my [illegible] the Customs authorities under[illegible] the case, for had they do[illegible] sioner N. D., could ha[illegible] to the sections [illegible] 16th Febru[illegible] 1870, 23[illegible] at iss[illegible] [illegible] port through Broach or not? It was admitted that the salt came by land through any portion of the landed territories of the British Government in proceeding from Damaun to Rajpeepla, import duty must have been paid, but plaintiff, agreeing apparently on a supposed analogy between what he did and what a foreign Captain may do who touches at a British port and leaves for a foreign port, without breaking bulk, considered he could do the same as regards Broach. But the limits of the port of Broach as laid down under the authority of Act XXII. of 1855, published in the *Government Gazette* of 28th November 1867, make the east and west limits to be lines drawn directly across the river, from one bank to the other, and from the map which was referred to in the case, the territory of Rajpeepla does not commence until some way up the river above the eastern boundary of the port; hence it follows that any vessel entering the port of Broach, and passing eastwards, at once enters, not the open sea, but British territory, for such are the waters of the Nerbudda above Broach, at all events, so far as British territory exists on both banks thereof. The case, therefore, follows that of salt brought into British territory by land, to pass through from one foreign State to another, and it must likewise pay import duty. I have not entered into the argument as to the salt having passed through British territory on the waters of the Nerbudda below Broach, as it is not, I think, necessary; and the facts and law seem to me so clear on the point I have decided, that it is also unnecessary for me to record any finding on the amount of damages. I therefore find the first and second issues for the defendant, and throw out plaintiff's claims with costs.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—In Croup, Quinsy, Pleurisy, Lung and Throat Affections, the utility of this sanitary invention has been warmly welcomed. They are largely sold in every part of the world, and it is believed that not less than five-hundred thousand persons are well and attending to the duties of life, free from pain, who have an Allcock's Porous Plaster somewhere about them, and who, but for the said plaster, would be prostrate upon a bed of agony. *Besides a peculiar pleasant piny odour, halo atmosphere exhales from them by the warmth of the body, imperceptible to the eye, but which envelopes the body in a cloud of thin vapour, through which contagion cannot penetrate. In fact, Allcock's Plasters supply an atmosphere like that of a balsam or pine woods and no doubt attracts ozone. When contagious or infectious diseases are about, they should be worn on the chest or back as preventives.* Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. Principal Agency for Great Britain and Colonies, 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool. All orders and communications should be addressed to HENRY D. BRANDRETH, General Manager, Allcock's Porous Plaster Company (of New York), 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool, England.

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COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, we see that during the month of January last, 22,808,744 lbs. (58,239½ bales) of cotton, valued at Rs. 65,73,405, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports. 13,494,068 lbs. of cotton, valued at Rs. 38,44,564, were shipped to Liverpool; 14[illegible]176 lbs, valued at Rs. 44,350, to London; [illegible] valued at Rs. 10,82,880, to Tr[illegible] 3,773,372 lbs., the aggregate value of R[illegible]ste; 590,016 lbs., of lbs, valued at Rs. 6,[illegible]20,574, to Havre; 19,600 valued at R[illegible]250, to Marseilles; 297,920 lbs., [illegible]92,750, to Venice; 309,120 lbs., valued at Rs. 94,750, to Odessa; 372,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,16,000, to Genoa; 910,168 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,41,238, for Hongkong; 2,892,568 lbs., valued at Rs. 8,44,795, to Port Said; and 1,036 lbs., [illegible] at Rs. 88, to Cutch.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE OF BOM[illegible]

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Commissio[illegible] Customs and Opium relative to the Customs [illegible] derived from the Port of Bombay, and that [illegible] Acting Collector of Salt Revenue relative to t[illegible] description of revenue derived from the Con[illegible] Ports, exhibit the following results of the administration of the Customs Department for the year 1871-72:—

Port of Bombay..................	Rs.	64,05,717	4	4
Continental Ports	„	7,07,868	5	2
1871-72......	Rs.	71,13,585	9	6
1870-71......	„	76,75,333	3	6
Decrease in 1871-72......	Rs.	5,61,747	10	0

2. The gross Customs collection from all sources throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 71,13,585-9-6, being less than the [illegible] of the previous year by Rs. 5,61,747-10-0.

3. Deducting from the gross realizations all payments made on account of drawback and refunds of items erroneously collected, the result for 1871-72 is, as shown below, a decrease in the net revenue of Rs. 3,18,683-15-7. Of this amount Rs. 3,11,596-11-7 represent the decrease in the revenue from the Port of Bombay, leaving only a small decrease of Rs. 7,087-4-0 to be accounted for with reference to the Continental Ports. The details of the decrease in the latter case will be noticed severally under the different heads of revenue which have been affected:—

Net revenue from the Port of Bombay	Rs.	60,92,148	14	1
Net revenue from Continental Ports..................	„	7,07,796	6	2
Total in 1871-72......	Rs.	67,99,945	4	3
Total in 1870-71......	„	71,18,629	3	10
Decrease in 1871-72......	Rs.	3,18,683	15	7

The decrease in the net revenue from the Port of Bombay is attributed by the Commissioner "partly to the Franco-German war in Europe, which, although ended in March 1871, had affected the trade generally for a time during the year under report, and partly to the large exports of spirits from bond free of duty to the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, for importation at the Port of Surat with a view to benefit by what is known as the firman privilege." Extensive transhipments of a number of packages of goods under Act XX. of 1867 which escaped payment of duty at Bombay have also, it is reported, contributed to the decrease.

Imports at the Port of Bombay.

4. Exclusive of spirits and tobacco, the revenue realized from the import general trade of the Port of Bombay amounted to Rs. 54,93,798-1-0, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,51,510-0-3 as compared with the revenue under the same head of the preceding year 1870-71, and a decrease of Rs. 8,97,518-0-5 as compared with the average of the previous five years.

1871-72	Rs.	54,93,798	1	0
1870-71	„	58,45,308	1	3
Rupees......		3,51,510	0	3
Average of five years	Rs.	63,91,316	1	5
1871-72	„	54,93,798	1	0
Rupees.........		8,97,518	0	5

5. The quantity of spirits imported into Bombay in 1871-72 was less than that imported in the preceding year by 57,516 gallons, and the revenue derived under this head exhibits consequently a decrease of Rs. 2,10,438-6-1. Compared with the average realizations of the previous five years, there is a decrease of Rs. 2,21,972-13-2 in the year 1871-72.

1871-72..................	Gallons	1,37,571		
1870-71..................	„	1,95,087		
Decrease in 1871-72	Gallons	57,516		
REVENUE.				
1871-72	Rs.	3,79,105	4	[illegible]
1870-71	„	5,89,543	10	[illegible]
Decrease in 1871-72	Rs.	2,10,438	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average of five years...	Rs.	6,01,078	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871-72	„	3,79,105	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease in 1871-72	Rs.	2,21,972	13	2

6. The tobacco revenue shows an increase of Rs. 3,871-6-4 as compared with the previous year. This is due to larger importations of foreign tobacco. Compared with the average of the previous five years, it shows a decrease of Rs. 1,175-2-10

1871-72..................	Rs.	15,484	1	8
1870-71	„	11,612	11	4
Increase in 1871-72.........	Rs.	3,871	6	4
Average of five years..................	Rs.	16,659	4	6
1871-72	„	15,484	1	8
Decrease in 1871-72.........	Rs.	1,175	2	10

Imports at the Continental Ports.

7. Exclusive of spirits, there is a decrease of Rs. 8,095-10-1 in the import revenue realized in 1871-72 at the Continental ports, and a decrease of Rs. 7,966-5-9 as compared with the average of the preceding five years. The falling off in the several imports from foreign ports which contributed to this decrease is noted in paragraphs 7 to 11 of Mr. Pitchard's report.

1871-72	Rs.	17,377	1	0
1870-71	„	25,472	11	[illegible]

[illegible] bay worked towards increasing the [illegible] of the Continental ports. Against this small in[illegible] however, there is the heavy loss which the Imperial Customs revenue has sustained in consequence of the reduced rate of duty at which goods under the firman privilege were permitted to be imported. This loss, as shown by Mr. Pritchard in paragraph 14 of his report, amounted to Rs. 2,83,719-7-10 in 1871-72, and to Rs. 3,15,569-7-3 during the last seven years. As the privilege has now been abolished, Government have no further observations to make.

Export Customs at the Port of Bombay.

9. Compared with receipts of the preceding year, there is an increase of Rs. 32,661-6-7 under this head, which is attributable to larger exportations of piece goods, twist of country manufacture, hides and skins, oil seeds, &c., in 1871-72. Contrasted with the average of the preceding five years, the increase is Rs. 96,737-13-11.

1871-72	Rs.	4,03,132	6	3
1870-71	„	3,70,470	15	8
Increase in 1871-72...........	Rs.	32,661	6	7
Average of five years	Rs.	3,06,394	8	4
1871-72	„	4,03,132	6	3
Increase in 1871-72......	Rs.	96,737	13	11

Export Customs at the Continental Ports.

The revenue under this head shows a net increase of Rs. 993-5-0 as compared with the previous year, owing to a large increase in exports of grain and cotton seeds to foreign ports from the ports of Broach and Bulsar. Compared with the average of the preceding five years, there is a decrease of Rs. 1,425-6-4.

1871-72	Rs.	35,203	4	8
1870-71	„	34,209	15	8
Increase in 1871-72..............	Rs.	993	5	0
Average of five years..................	Rs.	36,628	11	0
1871-72	„	35,203	4	8
Decrease in 1871-72..............	Rs.	1,425	6	4

Frontier Duties on Imports and Exports.

10. The collections under this head show a decrease Rs. 5,384-12-1 as compared with the previous year,

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owing to diminished exportations to Damaun and smaller importations from Goa, as explained in paragraphs 25 and 26 of Mr. Pritchard's report. Compared with the average of the preceding five years, the decrease is Rs. 8,507-13-2.

Transit Duties.

11. The collections under the head of Land Customs [illegible]nd Transit duties levied in foreign territory in Gujrat, [illegible] decrease of Rs. 343-4-10, which is due to two exhibit a [illegible] of the previous year's balance of causes. An adju[illegible]rumpore Chouth and a falling off of Rs. 100 on account of D[illegible]daree duties in Cambay ing off of Rs. 243-4-10 in Raha[illegible] to a great extent in consequence of the railway having [illegible] tobacco. superseded the sea route in the exportation o[illegible]

Still-Head Duty.

12. The decrease of Rs. 8,805-15-0 in the collections under this head in 1871-72 is attributed to a falling off in the demand for spirits in the Bombay market consequent on the depressed condition of trade.

Anchorage Registry and other Duties.

13. The causes of noticeable fluctuations in the items given below are explained in paragraphs 19 to 29 of Mr. Reid's reports, and paragraphs 35 to 45 of Mr. Pritchard's report.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

	Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Registry fees	779	5	0			
Warehouse rent	....			23,784	8	9
Wharfage fees				15,732	14	0
Ganja Licence fees	125	0	0	....		
Boat ditto	....			5	14	0
Amount recovered from Proprietors of Private Bunders	....			7,691	0	2
Transhipment fees	3,482	6	6	....		
Recoveries from unclaimed goods	811	4	0	....		
Miscellaneous items	13,131	14	11	....		
CONTINENTAL PORTS.						
Anchorage fees	....			101	5	7
Registry fees	....			672	10	3
Profits from confiscation	35	10	6	....		
Warehouse rent and wharfage	10	8	0	....		
Amount recovered from unclaimed goods	....			1	3	3
Miscellaneous	20	11	5	....		

Drawbacks.

14. Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease of Rs. 2,40,695-6-11 in the amount of drawbacks allowed at the port of Bombay. No drawbacks were allowed at the Continental ports, from which there is no export trade with foreign countries.

Outstanding Balances.

15. His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to perceive that the whole of the outstanding balance of Rs. 22,250-2-9 on 1st April 1872 has since been realized.

Cost of Management and Collection.

16. The charges of collection at the port of Bombay amounted to Rs. 8-0-6 per cent., being Rs. 0-5-11 more than the charges of the previous year, and those at the Continental ports amounted to Rs. 46-7-8, being Rs. 0-6-9 less than the charges of the previous year.

17. With reference to the figures on account of gross and net revenue for the whole Presidency for the year 1870-71, quoted in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this review from the reports under consideration, His Excellency in Council observes that they do not correspond with the figures under the same heads and for the same year given in paragraph 3 of Mr. Reid's report No. B-3837, dated 31st October 1871, and that there is therefore likewise a difference in the percentage cost of collection for the year 1870-71 as given in these reports. These discrepancies should be explained.

INDIAN ITEMS.

KAZEE INAYET HOSSEIN KHAN, Subordinate Judge of Mirzapore, has been dismissed from the service of Government.

THE respectable people in Rangoon are at present in a state of consternation as to how they will be provided with a decent funeral in case of death, for the only hearse in the town has been seized by a bailiff of the Court in execution, and is advertised for sale.

OOTACAMUND ITEMS.—The Chief Commissioner of Mysore purposes taking three months' leave during the coming hot season, and, we believe, will be a visitor to our hills. But we are informed that the statement which has been made respecting the appointment of Mr. Ross Mangles, V.C., late Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, to act for Col. Meade during his absence, is incorrect. Mr. Mangles has refused the Commissionership of West Berar, and will leave Calcutta by the next steamer, for England, on leave. We are not aware that it is necessary any one should be especially appointed to act for Col. Meade during a short privilege leave; and with Mr. Gordon, the Judicial Commissioner, on the spot, such a provision seems altogether unnecessary. But, if any such necessity does exist, Mr. Gordon will assume the charge.—*South of India Observer.*

LAY ON THE LASH.—A most unpleasant individual, representing himself as a fakeer, appears to have taken up his abode at Roorkee, at present. A few days ago a correspondent of the Agra paper wrote that this fakeer had appeared one evening at the band-stand in a state of nudity, and been punished with four days' imprisonment. This only appears to have made him worse, for we are now told that as a lady was driving alone in her carriage, the fakeer, covered with mud and ashes, but without clothing, jumped into her carriage, and seizing her by the shoulder, began to shake her violently. He was seized by the syce, and handed over to the police, and it is to be hoped that the effect of corporal punishment will be tried on him for this offence.—*Englishman.*

THE BEGGARS ELYSIUM.—Begging appears sometimes to be a profitable business in Cabul. The news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette* mentions that a Syed lately arrived there from Modina, and having been sent for by the Ameer, and asked what h[illegible]here, replied that [illegible] mortgage his [illegible] of [illegible] paying one-half of them." Such gross ignorance on so patent a subject may have been excusable when the Abbé wrote, but is not so at the present day. We need hardly say that the writer has confounded the *Rags* and *Raginis*, which have no equivalents in English music, with airs. The latter are practically unlimited in number in Indian, as in English, music, and, if we mistake not, some hundreds of them have been reduced to writing and published.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA OPINION ON THE RESULT OF THE PESTONJEE DINSHAH TRIAL.

(*Englishman.*)

MR. ANSTEY, in an able defence, argued that the jury could only find a verdict against his clients if they also believed in *illum* and its powers to destroy in some occult manner. The Advocate-General had met this argument by saying that it was not necessary for the jury to believe in sorcery to find the defendants guilty; it was, he said, sufficient to recognise the fact that they believed in the power themselves, and that they were employing it for the criminal purpose of causing death. The jury evidently took this view when they found Pestonjee and his companion guilty. It is possible they may have gone further, and seen in the evidence a clear proof that Pestonjee knew perfectly that *illum* was nonsense as sorcery, but that it was an excellent cloak under which to hide his more deadly purpose. It is not necessary to argue that Pestonjee supposed no one was listening to him, and that he might speak plainly what he intended, as he was in a strictly private place. The natives of India, when engaged in an intrigue, invariably use enigmatic language, and do so on all occasions to secure themselves from any surprise. When the Nawab Shumsoodeen planned the murder of Mr. Fraser, Resident of Delhi, he always corresponded with his Agent Roshan Khan on the subject of certain hounds he wished to buy. The Wahabis had their big and little godowns, and so we have little doubt that Pestonjee's *illum* meant a great deal more than met the ear. The natives who have always an affair *mealuma* on hand, have no difficulty in understanding what *illum* is the root of.

A COURT MARTIAL.

AT a District Court Martial, assembled at Jullundur on 17th December, Private Daniel Kearn, 54th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st—Having, at Jullundur, on the 5th December 1872, been drunk. 2nd—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Jullundur, on the 5th December 1872, unauthorizedly loaded his rifle with ball cartridge in barracks. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days; to be put under stoppages of his daily pay until the sum of one pound be paid; and the Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

The Court having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, [illegible] and the whole of the proceedings, revoked their former sentence; and [illegible] the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days; to be fined one pound; and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

The following are the remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India on the sentence:—

As the Court have already revised their sentence, I must either confirm it or send back unpunished to the ranks of the Army, a worthless soldier, who fully merits the discharge with ignominy, to which he has been sentenced, and a much severer punishment than the eighty-four days' imprisonment awarded to him. The Court can hardly have considered, with sufficient seriousness, the grave offence of a soldier in unlawfully loading his rifle, and the guilt to which it may lead.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A MEMBER of the Chit-chat Club next brought up the subject of the late case of Colonel Ford against the Madras Railway Company. The point he urged for discussion was what ought in Small Cause Court law and justice to be deemed "an act of God and the Queen's enemies." The story as he related it, out of which the point arose, was as follows:—

Colonel Ford had sent a very valuable Arab horse by rail from Bangalore to Madras, for which, although the horse was worth a priceless sum, the Colonel had in consequence of the necessities of its late owner, paid the moderate sum of Rs. 350. The horse was securely put into one of the most secure horse boxes which the Railway Company possess. The carriage was securely fastened with all the appliances that recent locomotive discoveries had brought to light. The train arrived in Madras and was found securely fastened, but no horse could be discovered in the truck. The Station Master at Royapooram looked for the horse in the stall, and out of the stall, and was contemplating taking up the planks of the truck with the view of seeing if the horse could have squeezed himself under the planks, but was stopped by the Traffic Manager, a man of exceedingly High Church principles, coming up on the platform in a breathless state of excitement with a telegram in his hands which he had just received from Cadgoody station, announcing the melancholy intelligence that a horse had been found dead on the line close to that station. The guard swore that that must have been a horse the train had run over, but could not possibly be the horse that was in the carriage, for, said he, there are no open windows to the horse box out of which the horse could have fallen. A Committee of Railway officials was summoned to enquire into the case, and after very mature deliberation, it was found that no one could account for the horse which was secured in the carriage being found dead on the line as before represented. On consulting their lawyers the Railway Company were advised that the accident must have occurred by the "act of God," and that the Company should defend the action threatened by the irate Colonel. The action was brought, the Company defended it, their counsel insisted that the inherent vice of the animal must have occasioned the loss, and that that would amount to an act of God. But the Court held that though the loss was an unaccountable one, and though according to the evidence nobody seemed to be in fault, the company, being insurers, were liable for the loss.

The Chit-chat Club's letter-box contained a copy of verses, giving a slightly different version of the great horse case. This, I think, is worth laying before my readers:—

THE COLONEL'S BEAST.

AIR:—*An Norrible Tale.*

An Norrible Tale I have to tell
Of what to a Colonel's beast befell,
A beast which he bought, as the best of hacks,
From a needy owner for fifteen lakhs!

This beast, the gallant Colonel swore,
Was too good to remain at Bangalore;
He determined, therefore, to show its paces,
With the "Pegu Prince" at Madras Races.

The beast was shut up in a railway box,
Padlock'd with Chubb and with Brahma locks;
But lo, next morning, across the rail,
The noble beast lay dead as a nail!

The railway authorities met in state
And Church he scratched away at his pate,
And all of them swore to Colonel Ford,
"This is nothing more than an act of the Lord."

But Ford didn't see it, so brought a suit
To recover the loss of the noble brute;
The case was argued, and wise Busteed
Gave the Colonel three-fifty back for his steed.

There's a groaning and moaning from Elwin and
Church,
The railway men feel they've been left in the lurch,
And they furiously cry, "O Colonel Ford,
'Twasn't our fault—'twas an act of the Lord!"

Let's join in the chorus, with one accord,
"Twas not the beast's fault, 'twas an act of the
Lord,
Fie, fie! you naughty old Colonel Ford,
Why don't you submit to such acts of the Lord?"

—*Madras Athenæum.*

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE WITH THREE KHIREE TIGERS.

MY shikaree reader—I may safely assert that in all the jungles of upper India there is not a larger quarry of tiger than the Khiree tiger of the Sawalick ranges. Prepare yourself then to hear of a battle with a Khiree tigress, and her two two-year old cubs. I had been on a shooting excursion at Hurdwar not long ago, when one day some villagers brought *khubbur* that a tigress [illegible] her cubs had infested for more than three months [illegible] of Enjun and Kangree, situate at the foot [illegible] Dabee range, on the left bank of the [illegible] Ganges, designated the Neel-Dhara. [illegible] ring over the highest peaks of [illegible] Dabee range, and his rays [illegible] bosom of the Neel- [illegible] along its banks [illegible] ich one could [illegible] ould, was [illegible] d never [illegible] tical [illegible] spreading horn; he leaped into the air and disappeared in the high grass apparently wounded. As we penetrated further into the interior of the bamboo jungle we turned up several cheetuls, boar, kakus, &c., at which I had many shots, but we could not get a single one in consequence of the undergrowth being so very high. So we now commenced descending the hill, bound for home.

The shikaree reader will naturally suppose that this unsuccessful chase after venison gave us great mortification. It might have done so under any circumstances, but just then our minds were taken up by thoughts of a far different nature. As we emerged from a thick patch of bamboo jungle on to an open spot covered with not very long grass, our eyes rested upon an object which caused us to turn toward one another with looks of strange significance. This object was no other than the striped head and whitish breast of a tiger staring us in the face within less than twenty paces. I hesitated for the moment whether it would be prudent to fire, as I was doubtful whether we had come across the tigress and her cubs, or a lone tiger. Unnia said in a low whisper, "Sher, sher, maro juldee." I however did not speculate long over the matter. The hideous brute, as it stood right before the muzzle of my double barrelled 5-bore, now offered too tempting a shot, and the left barrel, loaded with 9 drams of powder and 24 buckshot, belched forth. Like a gleam of lightning the dose entered his heart, completely smashing his right arm, and the red blood spouted out. The tiger roared fiercely, and then struggling for a minute dragged his body up the slope of the hill. We rushed up to him, but he turned sharp and charged us, when I emptied the contents of my right barrel, a four-ounce ball, into him. The gun was scarcely down from my shoulder, when from a dense patch of bamboos, the tigress (the man-eater and awe of Kangree), with a roar like thunder, bounded at us, and we just had a hair's breadth escape from her deadly grasp by slipping behind the stump of an old bamboo bush. There she sat on her haunches, between her dying son and us, who were only ten feet from her, her hot breath we could almost feel in our faces, whilst her daughter was growling behind her in the grass. The only other weapon was a single barrel rifle of a small bore, al[illegible] ever all the time b[illegible] at her head. The terrible monster did[illegible] to hold a [illegible] of war over her, [illegible] into the thicket of bamboo whence she had charged, growling away the whole time. We now took advantage of this lady-like manœuvre on her part, and, quick as greased lightning, climbed up a tree close to us. As soon as we had perched ourselves in the highest branches, I fired two successive shots from my revolver into the bush she was still growling in, in order to make her charge out. After a while she bounded forth roaring hideously, and, in passing under the tree we were on, Unnia and myself fired two shots at her, but I am disposed to think they did not touch her. At some distance off we could hear a party of [illegible]amboo-cutters in the jungle, so we very cautio[illegible] got down from [illegible] tree, and loaded [illegible]y elephant gun in case of another [illegible] from her ladyship, for we could still hear her whirring and growling some short distance down the khud. We started off for the bamboo-cutters, and, by dint of a great deal of coaxing, as they were well aware of what had happened, we managed to secure their services. We all commenced a search for the young tiger, which we found stretched across a huge boulder—dead. He measured six feet in length. We carried him first to Chandee-Dabee ghat, and thence by boat to Myapoor. Our approach with the man-eater's cub had been reported before we reached the place, and the inhabitants of Hurdwar and Kunkul, as also my friend who had just arrived from Kangree, met us on the Myapoor bridge, hailing us with joyful acclamations and gestures of welcome.—*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

THE LIVINGSTONE CONGO EXPEDITION.

LIEUTENANT GRANDY has written to Sir Henry Rawlinson reporting his arrival at Sierra Leone on the 14th of December, where he got together his exploring party, consisting of his brother, Mr. M. B. Grandy, two Congo men to act as interpreters, 19 Kroomen, and a steady native from the police, Daniel E. Gabbidon. The party left for the South Coast on the 27th, in good health, after an inspection and a few cheering words at Government house. The local Government presented Lieutenant Grandy with a travelling tent, waterproof blankets, and other useful articles. Professor Blyden, the newly appointed agent to the interior, and Mr. Lawson, the Governor's interpreter, were of much assistance in securing good Kroomen and other trustworthy natives.—*Times.*

THE ROAD TO INDIA.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, 26th Jan.

THE Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* has been enabled to publish the following memorandum on the invasion of India, presented to the Emperor Nicholas at the time of the Crimean War, by General Duhamel, late Russian Envoy to the Court of Teheran:—

"When, towards the end of the last century, the Emperor Paul ordered an army to be concentrated on our Eastern frontiers, preparatory to the invasion of India, the English were greatly irritated by the measure, harmless as it then was. Since that time English journalism has never ceased to discuss the danger of a Russian invasion of India. Parliament, too, has more than once debated the question.

"The present war being destined to become a 'war to the knife,' it is incumbent upon Russia to consider whether she has the means to touch England in India—the only point accessible to our arms—or, at any rate, to force her to concentrate an army in Asia, and thereby lame her action in Europe.

"History records that nearly all the conquerors of India came from Central Asia and Persia. The roads chosen for this purpose by Alexander the Great, Gengis Khan, Timur Khan, Baber Sultan, and Nadir Shah are open to this day. Whether proceeding from Persia or the Oxus, all these roads converge upon Khorassan and Afghanistan; Candahar and Cabul are the doors of India.

"The roads at our disposal are these:—

"(1.) From Orenburg to the Ust Urt and Khiva, and further on to Cabul by way of Merv, Herat, and Candahar.

"(2.) From Orsk or Orenburg to Aralsk, Bokhara, Balkh, Kulum, and Cabul.

"(3.) From Orsk or Troitsk to Aralsk, Ak Meshed, Tashkend, Khokan, Kulum, Bamian, and Cabul.

"(4.) From Astrakhan by sea to Astrabad, and, further on, by Kadushan or Shamid, to Meshed, Herat, Candahar, and Cabul.

"(5.) From Julfa, on the Araxes, to Tabriz, Teheran, Meshed, Herat, Candahar, and Cabul.

"The first three roads traverse the whole breadth of the steppe. Even if we could rely upon being assisted by the inhabitants of Khiva and Bokhara, many thousands of camels would be required to carry provisions.

"The fourth and fifth roads lie through regions which, nowhere entirely barren, are in some places uncommonly fertile and inhabited by sedentary tribes. They neither encounter the insurmountable passes of the Hindu Kush nor the broad and deep stream of the Amu.

"If the necessary number of transports can be collected in the Caspian, the Astrakhan-Astrabad route is the most convenient of all. It is a short cut to the East, and Astrabad being situate on the borders of Khorassan, there remain only 1,840 versts (about 1,300 miles) to Cabul.

"Perhaps infantry, artillery, and ammunition might be sent by sea, the cavalry and commissariat trains marching from Transcaucasia (Tiflis) through Persia. To march through Turkistan would be dangerous, the Khans and people being sure to rise up against us in our rear, attack our stragglers, and menace our communications; to cross Persia is safe. A half-civilized country, utterly incapable of resistance and bound to us by treaties, Persia can be easily kept in check by our troops in the Transcaucasian provinces. No doubt diplomacy will suffice to make Persia grant us magazines, camels, and the means of sure and safe communication. More than this we do not want. Were we to try and enlist Persian troops on our side, the deadly enmity existing between them and the Afghans would deprive us of the assistance of the latter. But an Afghan alliance is the *sine qua non* of success.

"Naturally, England would take her precautions against us. The English might land in the Gulf of Persia, occupy the Isle of Karak or Bender-Bushir, and stir up the South Persian tribes against the Shah. But all this would be of no avail. If Russia guarantees the integrity of the Persian territory, and promised to help the Shah to recover Bagdad, Kerbelai, and a portion of Kurdistan, Persia could probably be induced to declare war against Turkey. All this recommends the Persian route as by far the most advantageous.

"From Afghanistan three roads lead to the Indus:—

"(1.) From Cabul to Jellalabad, Peshawur, and Attock.

"(2.) From Ghazna to Dera Ismail Khan.

[illegible] From Candahar, by Quetta and Dadur, to [illegible] these roads can be easily [illegible] they can be [illegible]rst, [illegible]ing [illegible]my reaches the road to Lahore and Delhi, the principal objects of the attack. Proceeding on this road, the army will stir up the Mahomedan population and carry rebellion into the very heart of the English territory. Allured by the prospect of plunder and territorial aggrandizement, the Afghans are likely to follow in our wake. If we succeed in inducing the Sikhs likewise to make common cause with us, all the better; if not, the Afghans alone are enough for our purpose. The negotiation of an Afghan alliance cannot early enough be taken in hand. All is gained if that can be gained; for not to conquer India, but only to destroy or shake the English rule, must be our object in invading the country. A moderate force, just strong enough to form the nucleus of a general insurrection, would be sufficient to attain our end. In proportion as the enslaved nationalities gather round our standard, our troops might be reduced and the natives left to themselves."

The above is dated June, 1854; two other memoranda on the same subject, respectively dated August, 1854, and April, 1855, likewise said to have been presented to the Emperor Nicholas, and now published by the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, [illegible] not think it necessary to translate, as their authors are not given. Supposing these documents to be authentic, they prove the Emperor, who ignored them, to have been a more discreet man than the Generals who drew them up. Indeed, to treat the march through Afghanistan and the defiles, defended by English troops, with the amusing brevity observable in the above *plan de campagne*, can be accounted for only by the disturbing influence the heat of a hostile period exercised upon the imagination of the writer. Since then, moreover, the whole aspect of things has been changed. One portion of Turkistan has been reduced, the rest will follow suit; and, what is equally important, the Bolor and Kuu Lun Mountains, thus rendered accessible to the northern conquerors, have been proved not a continuous chain of insurmountable hills, as they were formerly believed to be, but a group of separate ridges broken through by [illegible] and passes. Fortunately for the [illegible], the policy of the Russian Government [illegible] to prevent its Gene[illegible] like the above.

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WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.
INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

WM YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

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		Cash.		Credit.	
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PALE LIGHT, Yellow Seal....................	per doz.	18	0	20	0
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SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White and Co.'s well-known White Seal)	,,	28	0	31	0
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PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts. Rs. 40
Ditto ditto 2 ,, pts. ,, 42

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer ... ...Rs. 15 per doz. qts
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Chateau de Frands ... ... ,, 14 ,, ,,
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Superior quality ... ...Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
Inferior qualities at ... Rs. 12 and ,, 14 ,, ,,

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling) Rs. 12 per doz. qts.
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Brachetto ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Passito Forzato ... ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
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ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each. The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

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Ditto ditto P ,, ... ,, 22 ,, ,,

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Green Cheese, weighing 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb. Gruyere Cheese, weighing 40 to 50 lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

ombay, 24th January 1873.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.

DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the Hot Season on the 1ST of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes' walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.

The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be Rs. 6 per day. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.

Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.

Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.

No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.

DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

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LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

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The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Weser, Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ..... Rs. 9,172,510

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

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MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.

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After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,687, assuring £9,552,786-11-16

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,584-15-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... £917,851- 2- 7 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £600 000; REVENUE £160,0 0.

EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.

INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta..........GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay............GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

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CAPITAL, ONE MILLION (£1,000,000).

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The Undersigned is now prepared to accept on behalf of the above Company every kind of Fire Risks, in Bombay or the Mofussil, at very lowest rate of Premium.

This Com[illegible]ny is considered one of the safest and ranks amongst the bes[illegible] Fire Insurance Companies in London, takes only Fire Risks.

LEADING FEATURES OF [illegible]HIS COMPANY.

Every Risk taken on its own merit[illegible] [illegible]an devote the whole of its Having no Life or other Branch, it [illegible] Capital to Fire Insurances.

Promptitude and liberality in settle[illegible]nt of Claims.

MAURI[illegible]CE FISHER,
Sole Agent for Bomb[illegible]ay and Central India.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Fort.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,00[illegible]
INVESTED FUNDS—£46[illegible]000.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, M[illegible]NCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to AC[illegible] RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf o[illegible] the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1872. Agents in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

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Agents in Bombay.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
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The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

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Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

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